REGISTERED No. 1—1875.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8,369.—New Series. BOMBAY :—FRIDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1875.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follows :—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 67
Half-yearly	29	Half-yearly	35
Quarterly	16	Quarterly	26
Monthly	6	Monthly	7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

Single Copy.................. 4 As.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do.	" 2 8
Third do.	" 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	" 0 2½ As.

line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do.	4½ " "
Third and succeeding	2½ " "

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence Articles Lost or Found, &c., &c.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classe will be as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines	Re. 1 0
Each succeeding line	" 0-6 As.

Advertisement exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee* and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash.*

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

Domestic Occurrences : Each—Rupees 2.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette.*"

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers and Cargo every week.

The S.S. KHANDALLA, 2,040 Tons, 221 H. P., Commander G. W. Wicks, will be despatched on SATURDAY next, the 4th December 1875, at 4 P. M.

	Dec. 1875.		Dec. 1875.
Leaves BOMBAY	4	Leaves Galle	14
" Carwar	6	" Negapatam	17
" Mangalore	7	" Madras	18
" Cannanore ......Dec.	8	" Coconada	21
" Tellicherry	8	" Vizagapatam	22
" Calicut	9	" Bimlipatam	22
" Beypore	9	" Callingapatam	23
" Cochin	10	" Gopalpore	23
" Alleppey	10	" False Point	24
" Tuticorin	12	Arrives CALCUTTA	26
" Colombo	13		

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

Also for Batavia, Sourabaya, Tjillatjap, Palembang, Pontianak, Atcheen, Padang and Moluccos Islands, to go forward by the Messageries Maritime and Netherlands India S. N. Companies.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every week to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADER, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN, and MAHOMERAH.

The S. S. EUPHRATES, 803 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander G. G. C. Stevenson, will be despatched on FRIDAY next, the 3rd December 1875, at 4 P.M.

	Dec. 1875.		Dec. 1875.
Leaves BOMBAY	3	Arrive Busreh	22
" Kurrachee	7	" Mahomerah	22
" Muscat	10	" Fao	22
" Bunder Abbas	12	" Bushire	24
" Linga	14	" Linga	29
" Bushire	16	" Bunder Abbas	31
" Fao	18	" Jask ....Jan. 1876.	1
" Mahomerah	18	" Guader	3
Leaves BUSREH	19	" Kurrachee	7
		Arrive BOMBAY	10

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE CALLING AT KATTYAWAR COAST PORTS.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will, during the Fair season, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every MONDAY at 2 P.M.

The S. S. EUPHRATES, 803 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander G. G. C. Stevenson, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 3rd December 1875, at 4 P.M.

The S. S. INDIA, 1060 Tons, 142 H. P., Commander J. Henderson, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 6th December 1875, at 2 P.M., calling at Verawul, Porebunder, Mangalore, and Cutch Mandvie.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM TO CARWAR AND INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

EVERY TUESDAY AT 4 P. M.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will despatch the S. S. KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander J. Avern, as above on TUESDAY, the 7th December 1875, at 5 P. M., returning to Bombay on SUNDAY at 6 P.M. She will call at—

Hurnee,	Dewghur,
Boria,	Malwan,
Rutnagherry,	Vingorla,
Jeytapore,	Goa (Panjim) and
Viziadroog,	Carwar.

For Freight and Passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 19th October 1875

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA, on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st *of each month.*

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.		3rd Class.	
Aden	£22	£15	Including Wine.	£4	Without food.
Suez	36	22		8	
Port Said	36	24		9	
Messina	50	34		14	
Naples	50	34		14	
Leghorn	50	34		14	
Genoa	50	34		14	
Marseilles	52	35		14-10	

Children under 3 years, free of charge. Children not above years, half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

- SUMATRA, to sail on SATURDAY, 1st January 1876.
- ASSIRIA, to sail on SATURDAY, 15th January 1876.
- BATAVIA, to sail on TUESDAY, 1st February 1876.
- AUSTRALIA, to sail on TUESDAY, 15th February 1876.

From the 1st January 1876 Steamers will leave Genoa on the and 24th, and Bombay on the 1st and 15th of every month, until further notice.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second-Class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c, apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 9, Hummum Street.

Bombay, 20th August 1875.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, VIA SUEZ CANAL

The regular Steamers leave TRIESTE on the 1st and BOMBAY on the 10th of every month.

THE following or other First-class Steamers will be despatched from BOMBAY to TRIESTE :—

	Tons.	H.P.	
Passenger Steamer JUNO,	3,124,	400,	about 9th Dec. 1875.

All the accommodation for Passengers by the S. S. "Juno" is already engaged.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to the Agency of the Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company.

A. C. GUMPERT, Agent.

24, Bombay Green, 27th October 1875.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE

Vessels.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	Dec.
VENETIA	G. J. Babot	2726	450	6th—Southampton.
MONGOLIA	A. Coleman	2833	530	13th—Suez, &c.
CATHAY	R. T. Dundas	2983	500	20th—Southampton

Passengers are booked to Malta, Gibraltar and Southampton by every Mail. The Southampton Steamers proceed to that port direct; but by the alternate Steamers passengers change vessels at Suez.

Passengers to Brindisi, Ancona, and Venice are carried by every Steamer, but proceed by rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon, on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M. precisely on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 19th November 1875.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On TUESDAY, the 14th Dec. 1875, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S S GEELONG, (1,834 Tons), Captain C. Fraser, will be despatched as above carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on SATURDAY, the 11th December 1875.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 30th November 1875.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE following or other First Class Steamers of the ANCHOR LINE will sail from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL as underneath, and will be despatched from Bombay to Liverpool on or about the dates mentioned. A fortnight's notice will be given of the exact day of sailing.

	Tons	H.P.	From Glasgow. Saturday.	Liverpool. Saturday.	Bombay. Wednesday.
INDIA	2290	500	23rd Oct.	30th Oct.	15th Dec.
MACEDONIA	2273	486	6th Nov.	13th Nov.	5th Jan.

To be followed by regular sailings.

All the Steamers of this Line carry a Surgeon and a Stewardess, and have superior First Class accommodation fitted with every convenience. They have also exceptionally good Second Class accommodation.

Passengers and Cargo booked through to New York in connection with the Anchor Line Transatlantic Service.

Fares from Bombay to Liverpool.

		Suez.
FIRST CLASS	Rs. 500	Rs. 350
SECOND CLASS	" 300	" 200

A reduction of 15 per cent. will be given on Return Passages to all who re-embark by Anchor Line Steamer within twelve months of time of landing.

For Passage, Freight, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 6th October 1875.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.

FOR LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL, TO SAIL WEDNESDAY, 15TH DECEMBER.

THE powerful Steamer INDIA, 2 289 Tons, 500 H. P., J. Harris, Commander, will sail for LIVERPOOL from BOMBAY via Suez Canal on WEDNESDAY, 15th December. This steamer has superior first class accommodation fitted with every comfort and convenience. The saloon is large and well ventilated and the Punkas are worked by steam.

For Passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 1st December 1875.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per S. S. INDIA, arrived from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, are REQUESTED TO SEND their BILLS of LADING and DELIVERY ORDERS for our inspection and countersignature and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS.

No CLAIMS for DAMAGE or SHORT DELIVERY will be admitted under any circumstances unless PASSED by the CAPTAIN before DEPARTURE of the vessel.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents s. s. India.

Bombay, 30th November 1875.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,

2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

AUCTION SALE of handsome French polished and carved blackwood household furniture, rich star-cut-glass ware, best plated and porcelain wares, a milch buffalo gives 8 to 10 seers milk daily and calf, hencoop, &c., at No. 79 Malabar Hill, next to the house lately occupied by the Hon. J. K. Bythell, in the lane opposite Messrs. Kemp's Dispensary.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 3rd instant, sale commencing at 1 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the abovementioned place, the handsome household furniture, &c., the property of a gentleman leaving Bombay. The sale comprises rich star-cut-glass ware, handsome dinner, dessert and breakfast services, best electro plated table spoons and forks, in mahogany case for 12 persons, cruet pickle and egg frames, ice pitcher, biscuit box, sugar basin, butter cooler, set of tea and coffee services, toastrack, oblong and round waiters, table and chamber candlesticks, reading lamp, ivory handle table cutlery, and handsomely carved and French polished blackwood furniture comprising conversation and reclining couches, drawing room pier, waiting, washing and dressing tables, toilet stands, chiffoniers, teapoys, and set of dining table in 5 pieces for 10 persons sideboard, single and double screens, drawing room, bed room, easy, arm, and without arm chairs; whatnot, campcots, clothes presses, drawing-room, Cambay carpets, 1 and 4 light hanging argand lustres, flower vases, table ornaments, telescope, bath dispense and cook room furniture, a milch buffalo gives 8 to 10 seers milk daily and calf, hencoop, &c., &c.

The above is now on view.

SALE OF SHARES IN THE ALEXANDRA SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, AND FRERE LAND AND PIER COMPANY, LIMITED.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 3rd inst, at 3 P. M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Share Bazaar by order of Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy, Esquire, and on account and at the risk of Sha Tribhowan Anundjee.

55 Shares in the Alexandra Spinning and Weaving Company, and 107 Shares in the Frere Land and Pier Company.

SALE OF SUPERIOR SECOND CLASS MOULMEIN TEAK SQUARES, BOARDS AND SCANTLINGS.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 4th inst, at 2 P. M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Kassara Bunder :—

200 superior second class Moulmein Teak squares; and at the Mazagon Darookhana, 50 tons of Teak Boards and Scantlings of various sizes.

In small convenient lots to suit the requirements of purchasers.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY next, the 6th instant, at 2 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms :—

- 10 bales grey shirtings.
- 5 cases coloured prints.
- 50 tins, each 14¼ lbs, printing ink,
- 7 casks writing and copying ink, from Henry Stephens, 171, Aldersgate Street, London, consisting of blue, black, copying and writing, brilliant red and black, copying and writing, marking, carmine, cabinet fancy assorted, commercial violet copying, and gums in bottles of various sizes.

By order of Dhunjee Vusta, trading under the name of Hurjeewun Kishore, and on account and at the risk of Borah Heptoolla Baboojee.

384½ pair Bogad (imitation gold leaves).

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 3rd December 1875.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Now Ready, Third Edition Revised, p.p. 850. Price Rs. 18.

A MANUAL OF SURVEYING FOR INDIA,

DETAILING THE MODE OF OPERATIONS ON THE TRIGONOMETRICAL, TOPOGRAPHICAL AND REVENUE SURVEYS OF INDIA.

COMPILED BY

COLONEL H. L. THUILLIER, C.S.I.—Royal Artillery, F.R.S.—F.R.A.S.—F.R.G.S., &c.

AND

LIEUT.-COLONEL R. SMYTH, late Bengal Artillery.

Prepared for the use of the Survey Department of India, and published under the authority of the Government of India.

THIRD EDITION REVISED AND ENLARGED.

THACKER, VINING & Co., BOMBAY.

PHOSPHODYNE.

THE Undersigned beg respectfully to intimate that they only sell the above preparation for CASH.

Per Case, 10s. 6d. to 1s. 9d. per Rupee=Rs. 6.

D. S. KEMP & Co., BOMBAY.

ENTOMOLOGY.

BUTTERFLY NETS, FORCEPS, INSECT BOXES, CAMPHOR DRYING BOTTLES PINS, CORK SHEETING, CHLOROFORM, DISSECTING INSTRUMENTS.

D. S. KEMP & Co., BOMBAY.

SPECTACLES.

EYE GLASSES.

COLOURED EYE PRESERVERS.

Set in Frames of
Blue Steel, Gilt Steel, Gold,
Nickel-plated Steel, Gilt Sterling Silver,
Tortoise-shell.

Assorted for every Degree of Short or Long Sight, and Guaranteed of first quality.

EVERY ASSISTANCE AND INFORMATION SUPPLIED.

D. S. KEMP & Co., BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TOWN HALL.

GREAT ATTRACTION.

GRAND INSTRUMENTAL AND VOCAL CONCERT

THIS SATURDAY AFTERNOON, DEC. 4TH,

BY THE

CARANDINI OPERATIC & BALLAD COMPANY,

ASSISTED BY THE SPLENDID BAND OF THE 1ST BATTALION 2ND QUEEN'S ROYAL REGIMENT,

By the kind permission of MAJOR HIRSEY and OFFICERS.

REDUCTION IN THE CHARGE OF ADMISSION.

CHAIRS, Rs. 2.

PROMENADE & limited number of Chairs, Re. 1.

TO COMMENCE AT 5-30 AND CONCLUDE AT 7.

IN CHANCERY.—RE ASIATIC BANKING CORPORATION.—NOTICE is hereby given, that an EIGHTH and FINAL DIVIDEND at the rate of 1s. ½d. per lb. will be paid on and after the 10th instant. IMMEDIATE APPLICATION should be made as the Liquidation will be CLOSED on the 31st December.

L. FLETCHER,
Attorney for the Official Liquidator.

Rampart Row, 2nd December 1875.

MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.—A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the MUNICIPAL CORPORATION of Bombay will be held in the Municipal Offices TO-DAY at 3 P.M., for the consideration of the business already advertised.

H. WYNFORD BARROW,
Clerk, Municipal Corporation and Secretary, Town Council.

Municipal Offices, Bombay, 3rd December 1875.

NOTICE.—WRITTEN OFFERS will be received by the MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER for the LEASING of the MUNICIPAL BRICK WORKS AT PANWELL, with the MACHINERY and RIGHT to USE the CLAY for the year 1876, or for a longer period.

Offers must be sealed and addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and sent in not later than the 3rd of January 1876

All information on this subject will be given on personal application at this Office.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,
RIENZI WALTON, C. E.,
Executive Municipal Engineer.

Executive Engineer's Office, 2nd December 1875.

THE INDIAN CODE OF CRIMINAL PROCEDURE, FIFTH EDITION,

VIZ.,

THE CODE OF CRIMINAL PROCEDURE ACT X OF 1872, TOGETHER WITH THE ALTERATIONS AND ADDITIONS MADE BY ACT XI. OF 1874,

WITH

RULINGS OF ALL THE HIGH COURTS IN INDIA, AND THE CHIEF COURTS IN THE PUNJAUB, OUDH, AND THE CENTRAL PROVINCES,

BY

FENDAL CURRIE, Esq., of Lincoln's Inn, Barrister-at-Law, City Magistrate of Lucknow, With a full and copious Index.

Apply to

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE,
Meadow Street.

SHIRTS FOR THE PRESENT SEASON.

WHITE SHIRTS, X Quality, PLAIN LINEN FRONTS AND WRISTBANDS, well sewn and finished. Price Rs. 25 per ½ dozen.

WHITE SHIRTS, X Quality, LINEN WRISTBANDS AND PLEATED LINEN FRONTS. Price Rs. 25 per ½ dozen.

WHITE SHIRTS, B. Quality, PLAIN LINEN FRONTS AND WRISTBANDS. Price Rs. 33 per ½ dozen.

WHITE SHIRTS, B. Quality, LINEN WRISTBANDS AND PLEATED LINEN FRONTS. Rs. 33 per ½ dozen.

This is a good stout useful Shirt.

WHITE SHIRTS, C. Quality, PLAIN LINEN FRONTS AND WRISTBANDS. Rs. 38 per ½ doz.

This is a nice thin make.

WHITE SHIRTS, C. Quality, LINEN WRISTBANDS AND PLEATED LINEN FRONTS. Rs. 38 per ½ dozen.

WHITE SHIRTS, M. 2 Quality, LINEN WRISTBANDS AND PLAIN LINEN FRONTS. Rs. 43 per ½ dozen. A fine texture suitable for Evening Dress.

WHITE SHIRTS, M. 2 Quality, LINEN WRISTBANDS AND PLEATED LINEN FRONTS. Rs. 43 per ½ dozen.

WHITE DRESS SHIRTS, beautifully EMBROIDERED FRONTS and LINEN WRISTBANDS. Rs. 10 each.

THE OXFORD SHIRT, with COLLAR ATTACHED, plain Military Fronts and Wristbands. These are recommended for the warm weather on account of the softness of texture, which does not cause irritation to the skin. Rs. 36 per ½ dozen.

THE ZEPHYR SHIRT, with COLLAR ATTACHED, same as last but much thinner, and can be worn in the hottest parts of India. Rs. 36 per ½ dozen.

SILK and WOOL SHIRTS, in BLACK and WHITE STRIPES. Rs. 9-8 each.

SILK AND WOOL SHIRTS, in FANCY COLOURED STRIPES. Rs. 9-8 each.

SILK and WOOL SHIRTS, in BLACK and WHITE FANCY PATTERNS. Rs. 9-8 each.

SILK AND WOOL SHIRTS, in FANCY COLOURED PATTERNS. Rs. 8-8 each.

FLANNEL SHIRTS, ALL WOOL, in BLACK and WHITE STRIPES. Rs. 8-8 each.

FLANNEL SHIRTS, ALL WOOL, in FANCY COLOURED STRIPES. Rs. 9-8 each.

FLANNEL SHIRTS, ALL WOOL, in BLACK and WHITE FANCY PATTERNS. Rs. 8-8 each.

FLANNEL SHIRTS, ALL WOOL, in FANCY COLOURED PATTERNS. Rs. 8-8 each.

SPUN SILK SHIRTS, in PLAIN COLOURS. Rs. 9-8 each.

SPUN SILK SHIRTS, in FANCY COLOURS. Rs. 9-8 each.

WATSON AND COMPANY,
8 & 9, CHURCH GATE STREET, AND 22 & 23 RAMPART ROW,
BOMBAY.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

SHERRY, to close an account—A few dozens of LINDSAY'S well known SHERRY at Rs. 20 per dozen. HENRY DODS and Co.

TO LET, TWO COMPARTMENTS of an upper Storied Bungalow, next door to the Grant Road Station, West. Rent Rs. 75 and Rs. 40.

CUMBALLA HILL—TO LET, FURNISHED, the HOUSE in the occupation of Mr. BROMLEY. Apply at Mr. BROMLEY'S Office, No. 8, Elphinstone Circle.

HAMILTON & Co.,

JEWELLERS & SILVERSMITHS,
RAMPART ROW.

CHRISTENING, WEDDING and BIRTHDAY PRESENTS :—

SETS of SILVER MUG, KNIFE, FORK and SPOON, in case Rs. 50 to 140.
CORAL and BELLS, Rs. 14 to 28.
SETS of SILVER KNIFE, FORK and SPOON, Rs. 25 to 70.
Do. SILVER GILT, Rs. 60 to 80.
SETS of FORK, SPOON and RING, Rs. 50 to 80.
PAP BOWL and SPOON, in case, Rs. 110 to 150.
CHILDREN'S SILVER MUGS, Rs. 30, 35, 42, 44, 48, 50, and 60.
SETS of 6 NAPKIN RINGS.
SETS of MUFFINEERS.
SILVER INKSTANDS.
SILVER MUSTARD POTS.
SILVER FISH COVERS.
SILVER AUGDANS.
SILVER TUMBLERS.
SILVER SALVERS.
SILVER EPERGNES.
SILVER BOUQUET HOLDERS.
SILVER CARD CASES.
SILVER CIGAR CASES.
SILVER SNUFF BOXES.
SILVER TROWELS for laying Foundation Stones, with Silver and Ivory Handles, patterns in great variety.

HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA, BOMBAY & SIMLA.

ELECTRO-PLATED WARE.

THE Company's Supplies of Electro-plated Goods are from the best Manufacturers only, and may be thoroughly relied upon for strength and wear. In elegance, novelty of designs, and variety of selection the Stock is unequalled by any in the Presidency.

TEA & COFFEE SERVICES, comprising Coffee Pot, Tea Pot, Covered Cream Jug and Sugar Basin.

Bachelor's Miniature Sets, and Family Services in a variety of pieces.

BUTTER DISHES, Handsomely cut Glass, with plain, richly chased or engraved mounts. Rs. 12-8, 15, 18, 20, 22-8, 25, 30, 36, 40, 45 and 50.

The New Revolving-Top Butter Dishes. beautifully engraved and chased, Rs. 36, 40, 45 and 50.

BISCUIT CADDIES, in new designs of richly chased or engraved plate, or glass mounted with plate, at Rs. 15, 18, 25, 28, 30, 33, 36, 40, 45, 50, 60, 70 80 and 90.

MARMALADE OR JAM JARS, of handsomely chased or engraved plate, or of cut glass mounted in plate, Rs. 15, 20, 30.

EGG FRAMES, in a variety of handsome patterns, carrying 2, 4 or 6 cups, at Rs. 18, 20, 27, 30, 36, 38, 40, 42, 45, 50, 54, 60 and 70.

Egg Steamers, at Rs. 22-8, 25, 27 and 30.

SARDINE BOXES, of chased or engraved plate, or of richly cut glass mounted in plate, Rs. 15, 20, 30, 35 and 45.

CRUET FRAMES.

Miniature Breakfast Frames; Carrying Salt, Mustard, and 1 to 3 Cruets besides; of the Basket, Camel, Donkey, Vineleaf and a variety of other pretty patterns AT Rs. 12-8, 14, 15, 16, 18, 20, 22-8, 24, 25, 28 and 30.

Full-sized Table Frames of the latest and most elegant patterns Rs. 30, 32, 33, 36, 40, 45, 48, 50, 56, 60, 70, 75, 90, 100 and 120.

MUFFINEERS, Plate and Glass mounted in plate, a Variety of Shapes, per pair Rs. 5, 7, 10, and in sets of three, in cases, Rs. 25, 30, 40 and 50.

PICKLE FRAMES, Carrying two or three bottles, Rs. 36, 40, 45, 50, 54, 60, 70 and 80.

TOAST RACKS, in a variety of neat and handsome patterns, Rs. 10, 15, 20, 30.

OVAL SIDE DISHES, of the Beaded, and other Patterns, at per pair, forming at pleasure four dishes, Rs. 80, 90, 100, 108, 110, 120, 125.

Oval Breakfast Dishes, each, forming at pleasure one each open and covered dishes, with drainer, Rs. 40, 45, 55, and 65.

The New Oval Revolving Top Breakfast Dishes, a great acquisition to the Breakfast Table, in choice and elegant designs, per pair Rs. 145, 160, 180 and 200.

The New Hot Water VEGETABLE DISHES, With moveable tripatite division for three different Vegetables, Rs. 90, 100, 120 and 130.

SALT CELLARS AND SPOONS, cases containing 4 or 6 each, in a variety of beautiful patterns, at Rs. 36, 40, 45, 50, 54, 60, 65, 70, 80 and 90.

In Silver, Rs. 75, 85, 100, 120 and 150.

FISH HELPERS, at, each pair, Rs. 16, 18, 22-8, 25, 28, 32, 36 and 40.

Sets of Fish Knives with Pearl or Ivory handles, Rs. 100 to 200.

NAPKIN RINGS, in sets of 4 and 6, richly chased or engraved and in Scale work, Rs. 10, 20, 30 and 50.

Oak and Plate Napkin Rings, Rs. 45 and 50.

DESSERT KNIVES AND FORKS Richly chased engraved or plain in Ivory, Pearl or Plate handles; sets of 6 and 12, and 18, in handsome cases, Rs. 60, 70, 80, 100, 120 and 150.

TABLE CANDLESTICKS, with Shades complete at, each pair, Rs. 27, 30, 36, 40, 45, 50, 54 and 60.

Chamber Candlesticks, With Shades and Extinguishers, at, each pair, Rs. 20, 25, 28, 30 and 33.

CIGAR LAMPS, a great convenience for Clubs and Messes, Rs. 20 to 40.

AG-DANS AND ASH TRAYS, In new and elegant Shapes, Rs. 2, 5, 10 and 20.

BEER MUGS, with or without covers, engraved or plain from Rs. 10 to 45.

The New Oak and Plate Drinking Cup, Rs. 18 to 40.

DRINKING CUPS. with reversible Wine Cups closing into them, plain and engraved, Rs. 7-8 to 30. Telescopic do. Rs. 5 to 30.

COVERS FOR TUMBLERS, CLARET GLASSES, WINE GLASSES, CUPS, &c Plain and Fluted.

LARGE SIZE—For Tumblers, Breakfast Cups, Champagne Glasses, &c., each Rs. 3.
MEDIUM SIZE—For Claret Glasses, Ale Glasses, Tea Cups, &c., &c., each Rs. 2-8.
SMALL SIZE—For Wine Glasses, Liqueur Glasses, Coffee Cups, &c., &c., each Rs. 2.

CENTRE PIECES AND EPERGNES, of the latest and choicest designs, Rs. 80, 90, 100, 135, 150, 170, 180 and 200.

DESSERT AND FLOWER STANDS, in a variety of new and elegant designs, Rs. 75, 100, 150, and 200.

SALVERS AND WAITERS, of 10, 12, 14, 16 and 18 inches diameter, in a variety of handsome patterns, at each Rs. 16, 18, 20, 25, 30, 36, 40, 45, 50, 60, 70, and 75.

INKSTANDS, A selection of beautiful patterns very suitable for presentation, Rs. 38, 40, 54, 60, 70, 80 and 90.

CUPS AND GOBLETS, In Silver and Plate, FOR Presentation, Prize, or Testimonial purposes, richly chased or engraved, with and without handles, at Rs. 16, 18, 20, 21, 25, 28, 30, 33, 36, 40, 45, 50, 60, 65, 70, and 75, 80, 90, 150, 175, to 300.

A handsome lot of Racing, Boating and Shooting Cups just received.

DOUBLE WALLED ICE JUGS, *Preserve Iced Drinks, Champagne or Claret Cup,* at a low temperature for a much longer period than other vessels. The constant use of them is attended with *great convenience and economy.* Richly plated in plain frosted work and variety of handsomely chased patterns, each— Rs. 35 to 60.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LIMITED,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

SHIRTS! SHIRTS! SHIRTS!

BADHAM AND COMPANY.

THIS Department is under the Superintendence of a FIRST CLASS CUTTER just arrived from one of the BEST LONDON HOUSES; we can guarantee a perfect fitting Shirt.

Sample Shirt made to measure in 12 hours.

	Rs. a.		Rs. a.
Badham's Oxford Cloth, all new Patterns with Collars attached cool and absorbing, highly recommended for Mofussil wear ..each	6 8	The above, with Extra Superfine Long Cloth......... Long Cloth, made as above, Cambric Front and Cuffs ....each	3 12
Badham's Zephyr Cloth, neat Patterns with Collars attached, equal to Spun Silk ....each	6 8	Badham's Dress Shirts, Superfine Longcloth, Hem-Stitched and embroidered...............each	7 8 to 9 8
Badham's best French Cambric with Collars attached, all the latest Patterns, warranted fast colour..each	5 0	Badham's Silk and Wool Shirts, thoroughly shrunk, in plain colours or Fancy Stripes...........each	9 0
Badham's English printed Cambric with Collars attached, the latest Designs.....................each	4 0	Wove, or Printed Flannels, plain Colours and Neat Fancy Stripes, very soft, thoroughly Shrunk..each	8 8
Badham's Superfine Longcloth, best Linen Fronts and Cuffs, new Military Fronts ....each	5 0	Spun Silk, a Delightful Material, plain Colours or Neat Fancy Stripes ....each	11 0

Our new ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE and PATTERNS, with instructions for Self-measurement, FREE on Application.

A Large Stock of ready made Shirts always on Hand ready for immediate use.

BADHAM AND COMPANY.

WANTED.

WANTED IN BOMBAY, A FIRST CLASS INFLUENTIAL AGENT for INDENT BUSINESS. Apply giving full particulars as to terms and class of Goods, to Mr. JAMES J. McCABE, United Service Hotel, Delhi. Mr. McCABE will return to Bombay in the early part of next year.

HOUSES TO BE LET.

TO LET, BUNGALOWS at Malabar, Cumballa, Breach Candy, Worlee and Bundora Hills, and all over Bombay. Cheap Offices and Residences in the Fort. A printed list on application. Several Bungalows for sale. For particulars apply to R. KOLAJI & Co., Estate and House Agents, No. 1, Church Gate Street, opposite *Times of India.*

HOTELS.

MALABAR FAMILY HOTEL

BREACH CANDY, MALABAR HILL, BOMBAY.

THIS HOTEL is located in the finest, coolest, most healthy and fashionable part of Bombay. "It is close to the sea," and surrounded by gardens and beautiful Scenery.

The Rooms are very large, and fitted up with every home comfort.

Testimonials, with view of Hotel, forwarded on application. The distance is within half an hour's drive of the Fort, and fifteen minutes from the G. I. P. and B. B. & C. I. Railways.

Terms—Moderate.

W. B. SARGENT, Proprietor.

FOR SALE.

For Sale at this Office.

THE TRIAL AND DEPOSITION OF MULHAR RAO GAEKWAR OF BARODA.

Price—Rs. 3 per Copy.

CONTENTS :

- Introduction.
- Report of the Baroda Commission of 1873.
- Proceedings before the Commission of 1875.
- Resolution of the Government of India.
- Report of the European Commissioners.
- Opinions of the Native Members of the Commission.
- Proclamation by the Government of India deposing the Gaekwar.

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

THE ACT of PARLIAMENT constituting the HIGH COURT of BOMBAY, with the Letters Patent and other Documents relating to the same. Price RUPEES THREE.

FOR SALE AT COST PRICES.—
Fine Cream Laid Demy ... 18 by 23.
Fine Blue Laid Demy ... 18 by 23.
Apply to Messrs. BHICOO SAZBA & Co., 23, Apollo Street.

ESTABLISHED 1751.

GOLDSMITH'S ALLIANCE, LIMITED,
(Late A. B. Savory and Sons),
MANUFACTURING SILVERSMITHS,
11 & 12, CORNHILL, LONDON, ENGLAND.

EXPORT PRICE LIST.

Silver Spoons and Forks, Fiddle Pattern ....8s. 2d. per oz
Ditto ditto Queen's do. ....6s. 6d. "

QUEEN'S PATTERN.

	oz.	s. d.	£ s. d.
12 Table Spoons	40	at 6 6	13 0 0
12 Dessert ditto	25	at 6 6	8 2 6
12 Table Forks	40	at 6 6	13 0 0
12 Dessert ditto	25	at 6 6	8 2 6
2 Gravy Spoons	12	at 6 6	3 18 0
1 Soup Ladle	10	at 6 6	3 5 0
4 Sauce ditto	12	at 7 0	4 4 0
4 Salt Spoons	[illegible]	[illegible]	2 4 0
12 Tea ditto	14	at 7 0	4 18 0
1 Pair Sugar Tongs	[illegible]	[illegible]	1 5 0
			£61 19 0

A Pamphlet illustrated with 300 Engravings, and containing the prices of Silver Plate, Plated Ware, Watches, Clocks, and Jewellery, will be forwarded gratis and post free on application. Freight, Insurance, and Shipping Expenses are explained.

Orders addressed to the GOLDSMITHS' ALLIANCE, LIMITED, 11 and 12, Cornhill, London, and accompanied by a remittance of 20 per cent., will be forwarded through their Agents, Messrs. EWART, LATHAM, & Co., Bombay.

Messrs. PARRY & Co., Madras
Messrs. COLVIN, COWIE, & Co., Calcutta.
Messrs. GILLANDERS, ARBUTHNOT, & Co., Calcutta.

TO SMOKERS.

JUST TO HAND
A CHOICE PARCEL OF
CAVITE CIGARS
AND
CHEROOTS,
THE FINEST IMPORTATION OF THE SEASON,
Rs. 65 per 1,000.

DINDIGULS,
No. 1,
A SPECIAL LOT, WELL MATURED.

TRICHINOPOLY CHEROOTS
AND
CIGARS,
SPECIALLY PREPARED OF SELECTED TOBACCO,
and in SUPERB condition.

COCONADAS.
LEISURE HOURS.
DOLLY VARDENS.
BABINGTONS.
BURMAHS.
OFFICE.

JUST RECEIVED A SMALL PARCEL OF
REAL
HAVANNAH CIGARS.
INTENDING PURCHASERS ARE RECOMMENDED TO MAKE
EARLY APPLICATION.

FOR SPECIAL PRICE LIST APPLY TO
J. NEUBERG,
MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

FOR SALE,

INDIA TO ENGLAND BY THE LEVANT AND THE DANUBE.

Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette.*

Price—ONE RUPEE.

May be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, and from Messrs Thacker, Vining & Co.

CAUTION TO BUYERS AND CONSUMERS OF OIL.

The extensive reputation of our oil having led others to imitate our brand and copy the general style of our packages in branding and packing inferior goods, we would caution the purchasers and consumers of oil against such imitations, and recommend them to be sure and see that the words

"DEVOE'S BRILLIANT"

are stencilled on the cases and stamped on the high *Screw Tops.* None are genuine without our stamp on the screw top.

The Devoe Manufacturing Company,
127, Pearl and 80 Beaver Streets,
NEW YORK.

NOTICES.

DESCHAMPS AND CO.

(OF MADRAS,)
CABINET MAKERS, UPHOLSTERERS,
BILLIARD-TABLE MAKERS,
CARRIAGE BUILDERS,
AND
GENERAL MANUFACTURERS
NEXT TO KEMP & CO.'S,
BOMBAY,

BEG to invite the attention of the PUBLIC to their large STOCK of every description of

FURNITURE,

for Drawing-room, Boudoir, Dining-room, Offices, Ante-room, Camp, Messes and Clubs, Durbar-hall, &c. &c.

CHURCH FURNITURE—Altar Tables, Pulpits, Desks, Fonts, carved Chairs, Arm-chairs, Lecterns, Fauld Stools, Prie-dieus, Benches, Communion Tables, Railings, Screens, Carpets, Velvets, Fringes, Cushions, &c. &c.

D. & Co. have furnished St. George's Cathedral, Emmanuel Church, Christ's Church, and many others all over India.

An ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE, containing upwards of 300 designs of their Furniture, can be had on application.

BILLIARD TABLES, full size, 12 feet by 6 feet, with Slates Scroll Legs, India Rubber Cushions, &c., &c., complete, Rs. 90, Cash.

SPARE INDIA RUBBER CUSHIONS, Rs. 90; Billiard Cloth, Rs. 16, Rs. 18, and Rs. 20 per yard.

Set of 3 Balls	Rs. 25
Pool Balls 12 "	" 100
Pyramidal 16 "	" 140

BILLIARD CUES, No. 1, Rs. 2-8; Nos. 2 and 3, from Rs. 3 to Rs. 10 each.

Cue Tips, 8 Annas a Dozen
Chalk, 12 " "

BAGATELLES BOARDS, all sizes, with or without slate, complete, from Rs. 80 to Rs. 350.

CARRIAGE of EVERY DESCRIPTION of the BEST MAKE, combining Elegance of Design, Superior Finish, and lightness of Construction.

BROUGHAMS, with 2 and 4 Seats, for one or a pair of Horses.

PILINTHUMS, very light Evening Carriages, 4 Seats, for 1 and 2 Horses.

PALANKEEN COACHES, with Venetians and Glass all round, comfortable for 4 persons, and well suited for Indian Climate.

MAIL PHAETON and WAGGONETTES, for 4 to 8 persons, with Patent Revolving Back Seats.

DOG CARTS, 4 and 2 Wheels, with or without Tops, American and London Patterns.

PONY PARK, VICTORIA and BASKET PHAETONS, very light, for 2 and 4 persons, for 1 or a pair of Ponies or a Horse.

CANOE BAROUCHES, newest pattern, received from London, Paris and Vienna; handsome Carriages for a pair of Horses.

STATE CARRIAGES, with gilt and plated mountings, lined with the richest Silk and Damask.

BREAKS, MAIL COACHES, and other CARRIAGES made to order.

PRESENTATION ARTICLES AND TABLE ORNAMENTS—Flower Vases, Baskets, Trays, Parian Statues, Limoges Porcelain, Bronzes, one and two lights Candelabras richly ornamented, fine collection of Steel Engravings, Chromolithographs and Photographs, &c., &c., all from the best Houses in London and Paris.

ANAMALLEE, COFFEE, and GOOSEBERRY STICKS, all sizes.

FRENCH POLISH, made by D. & Co., the best in India, can also be had at their Establishment, with directions how to use it.

ICE MACHINE—Works as a pump, gives two, three, and four decanters of Ice in less than 3 minutes. These Apparatuses advantageously compete with those of M. Carré (we quote the report of the International Exhibition, Paris, 1867). They produce cold and ice without fire, pressure, or danger, and will undoubtedly prove very serviceable to Housewives, Hospitals, and others. Can be seen in working order in their Establishment.

GARDEN PUMPS, double action, easy to work by hand quite a novelty in Bombay, Rs. 12 each.

MADRAS MATTING, very strongly made, for Verandahs, Ante-rooms, Staircases, &c.

D. & Co. have a large stock of well-selected patent Door-locks Box and Cupboard Locks with two Keys, Padlocks of sizes, from 4 to 6 levers, Porcelain Knobs with Locks for half-doors, Picture Nails with brass heads, Picture Rings, Picture Cords, Gilt Nails, and Punka Wheels.

READING LAMPS—New models for candles, used principally for Verandahs, Tents, Bedrooms; they are Punka-proof.

KEROSINE LAMPS, expressly made for India, Punka-proof, give a light equal to that imparted by 14 candles. Rs. 25.

MARBLE, for Pavement, white and black. 1 square foot; Mosaic Pavements of very handsome design.

CURTAIN MATERIALS; Glass Insulators for Pianos and Cots.

HORSE-HAIR CLOTH; China and French Damasks, Red Velvet, Satin, Cretonnes, and Morocco Leathers.

CARPETS, with borders, new patterns, Brussels, Axminster and Velvet Pile. From Rs. 3 to Rs. 7 per yard.

WALL PAPERS—Border Papers for Half-doors, Ceilings, Punkas; for Theatres, representing Landscapes, Streets, and Drawing-rooms, &c. &c.

D. & Co. also undertake repairing, re-lining, and polishing all sorts of Furniture, Billiard Tables, and Bagatelle Boards, and re-colouring Pool Balls.

The large Patronage D. & Co. have been favoured with all over India for many years, and having furnished from their Manufactory the Government Houses of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, the Nizam of Hydrabad, the Maharajah of Travancore, Vizianagram and Oodeypoor, and others, makes them hope for continuance of it.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE OF CARRIAGE WITH PRICES, SENT ON APPLICATION.

THE "GLOBE EXPRESS"—SUEZ CANAL ROUTE.—Prepaid packages forwarded through this Agency are conveyed from the port of BOMBAY to LIVERPOOL by fast Steamers at the low rate of SIX ANNAS PER LB. or RUPEES TWO PER CUBIC FOOT. (Jewellery, Watches, and other valuables excepted.) Large shipments charged at cargo rates. For further particulars apply to

WHEATLEY, MADDEN & Co.,
Bombay Agents.

BOMBAY, BARODA, & CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.—Undersigned will be prepared to receive TENDERS up to the 7th December 1875, for the LANDING of the Company's STORES, MATERIALS, and FUEL in Bombay for three years from 1st January 1876 until 31st December 1878.

Copies of the conditions and Form of Tender, on which only Tenders can be received, can be obtained on application at Undersigned's Office, on or after the 29th instant.

Undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

CHARLES CURREY,
Agent, B. B. and C. I. Railway Company.

Company's Offices, Church Gate Street,
Bombay, 25th November 1875.

BOMBAY, BARODA, & CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.—Undersigned is prepared to receive TENDERS for the GENERAL and SMALL STORES, for the OILS, and for the STATIONERY, usually purchased by the Company in the Bombay Market, and required by the Company for 12 months from 1st January 1876.

Particulars and information as to the description and quantities estimated to be required, with Forms of Tender (on which only Tenders will be considered) can be obtained from the Storekeeper, Colaba, on and after the 29th November.

The Company will be at liberty to select one or more items from any Tender without reference to the other items on the same Tender.

SECURITY will be REQUIRED from the persons whose Tenders are ACCEPTED.

Tenders must specify the rate including delivery at the Company's Stores at Colaba, in such quantities as may from time to time during 1876 be required by the Storekeeper.

Tenders will be received up to 7th December 1875.

Undersigned will not be bound to accept the lowest or any Tenders.

CHARLES CURREY,
Agent, B. B. & C. I. Railway Company.

Company's Offices, Church Gate Street,
Bombay, 25th November 1875.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.—NOTICE.—REDUCTION OF RATE FOR WINES AND SPIRITS IN BOTTLES, AND RULES FOR CHARGING FRACTIONS OF ANNAS.

WINES AND SPIRITS.—Notice is hereby given that, after the end of the present Month, the rates, over this Railway, for WINES and SPIRITS in bottles, will be REDUCED from the Fourth to the Third Class ordinary Goods rate.

The existing special rate of twelve annas per maund for Wines and Spirits in bottles, between Bombay or Byculla, and Poona or Kirkee, will remain in force. All other special rates with respect to these articles will be cancelled and withdrawn.

FRACTIONS of ANNAS.—After the end of the present month, the following rules will be adopted in the case of fractions of annas in the charge for each ticket, or in charges for consignments of Goods, Parcels or other articles; viz.

When the total to be paid is over four annas, if the fractions are less than six pies they will be dropped, if six pies or more an additional anna will be charged. If the total to be collected is less than four annas the next higher quarter of an anna will be charged in each case. For example in the case of a fare, or a charge for a consignment, that is actually, say, Rs. 5-2-5, Rs. 5-3-0 will be charged; or where the charge is, say, Rs. 9-4-6, Rs. 9-5 0 will be charged. But in the case of a fare, or a charge for a consignment, which is say, Rs. 12-7-5, Rs. 12-7-0 only will be charged. In the case of a fare which is actually, say, 3 annas and 4 pies, 3 annas and 6 pies will be collected.

The minimum charge for a passenger fare is 6 pies, and the other minimum charges for Goods, Parcels, &c., as already advertised, remain in force.

HENRY CONDER,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 29th November 1875.

COPPERPLATE PRINTING, ENGRAVING, &c.

VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order, at a moderate prices.

Specimens may be seen at the "Bombay Gazette" Office

S. D'ESPERANCE,

COPPER-PLATE ENGRAVER & PRINTER.

BRASS STAMPS, OFFICIAL SEALS,
STEEL DIES WITH CRESTS,
ARMORIAL BEARINGS, MONOGRAMS, &c., &c.,
ENGRAVED and EMBOSSED in COLOURS, Neatly and with Despatch.

Bombay :—35, MEADOW STREET, FORT.

Wm. WATSON & Co.,

ARMY AND CIVIL AGENTS,
24, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.
113, FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON.

REMITTANCES EFFECTED at favourable Rates of Exchange. SOVEREIGNS and BANK OF ENGLAND NOTES supplied.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at liberal rates of Interest

PASSAGES ENGAGED and AGENCY BUSINESS conducted generally.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S

CELEBRATED
STEEL PENS,

Sold
By all Stationers
THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

THURSDAY EVENING, 2ND DEC. 1875.

TELEGRAPHIC communication with Europe by the Indo-European line was restored this morning, but up to the time of writing, the only commercial telegram received is Reuter's opening message of Tuesday morning, reporting the Liverpool Cotton Market dull, probable sales 8,000 bales, actual imports 10,000. Consols 95⅞, an advance of ⅛. French Rentes 104. The continued absence of telegrams has of course rendered business here extremely quiet. Very few transactions of any kind have been reported and until telegrams again come to hand in due course it is evident continued dulness will prevail.

In STERLING EXCHANGE the extent of the transactions reported has been exceptionally small. Both buyers and sellers are holding off for information as to the result of the allotments of Council drafts and rates are quite unchanged. We quote:—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 9 9-16d. per Rupee.	
Do. 6 months' sight	1s. 9 15-16d.	"
Credits 3 "	1s. 9 15-16d.	"
Documents 3 "	1s. 10d.	"

On Calcutta and in Government Paper we do not hear of anything having been done and rates are unaltered.

The SHARE MARKET has been active to-day, especially for Spinning and Weaving scrip, and a general advance of Rs. 20 to Rs. 30 per share must be quoted. Mofussil Co.'s shares are also in demand at an improvement of Rs. 15, but other descriptions are only just steady.

For COTTON the demand has naturally been restricted by the want of telegrams and the purchases reported on European account have accordingly been restricted to a few small lots of old stuff at irregular prices according to quality. Of new Cotton the arrivals here are still very small, but in Khamgaum and Julgaum we hear that supplies are at last beginning to make a fair appearance as regards quantity, although the quality is as unsatisfactory as ever, and in a fortnight's time we may accordingly look for a more active state of affairs.

FREIGHTS are steady at £2-3-9 to £2-5 by Canal Steamers, but the dulness in Cotton of course restricts the quantity of cargo offering and to that extent the market shows less strength than formerly. With the short available supply of tonnage, however, we are not likely to see a drop of any importance if at all.

PIECE GOODS are moderately active at previous prices, but there is no new feature in the market worthy of notice.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Number of Shares.	Nominal Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Banks.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
300,000	100	all	5 p.ct	Agra Bank	92 xd
22,000	1,000	all	10 do.	Bank of Bengal	1,450
20,000	500	all	10 do.	Bank of Bombay New	678½
5,250	1,000	all	8 do.	Bank of Madras	1,180
80,000	250	all	8 p.ct	Chartered Mercantile Bank of I. L. & China	270
40,000	281¼	all	Nil.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	260
60,000	20	all	5 p.ct	Chartered Bank of India and China	190
40,000	250	125	5 do.	National Bank of India	107½
60,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	492½

LAND COMPANIES.

Number of Shares.	Nominal Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.		Cash Rates per Share.
4,000	3,000	all	60	Colaba Land Co.	1,105
7,500	150	all	...	Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld	75
1,750	2,000	2,000	20 p.s.	Mazagon Land	500
6,000	1,400	all	15 do.	Port Canning Land Company, Limited	180

PRESS COMPANIES.

Number of Shares.	Nominal Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.		Cash Rates per Share.
150	5,000	2,850	200 ps	Akbar Cotton Press Co.	1,475
200	2,000	1,100	50 ps	Albert Co. Kurrachee	700
100	500	all	18 p.c.	Albert Ginning Co.	650
250	1,000	200000	..	Alfred Mills Co.	1,105
150	12,000	11,000	425 ps	Apollo Press Co.	3,100
175	1,000	all	...	Bellary	705
156	500	all	65 ps	Berar Company (New)	495
1,000	350	all	42 ps	Indian Press Co.	260
400	250	all	6½ p.c.	Broach Cotton Co.	75
400	1,500	all	75 ps	Carwar Co.	825 xd
230	250	all	...	Coconada Press Co	40
500	1,880	all	700 ps	Colaba Press Co.	3,600 xd
500	300	all	Nil.	Dhollera P. & G. Co.	110
352	1,000	all	...	East India Press Co.	1,100
150	8,500	all	Rs. 200	Fort Press Co.	2,000
300	2,000	2,000	15 ps	Framji Cowasji Press Company	355
300	500	all	100 ps	French Press Co.	400
1,150	...	1,400	100 ps	Imperial Press Co.	425
8,125	400	350	45 ps	Mofussil Press & Ginning Co.	375
600	2,000	5,000	...	Nicol Press Manufacturing Co., Ld.	1,250
120	.	1,500	250 ps	Prince of W. Press	650
300	500	all	100 ps	Sassoon's Press Co.	550
400	500	750	45 ps	Scinde Press Co.	375
100	1,000	750	...	Scinde & Punjaub Cotton Press Co., Limited	1,000
150	850	all	12 p.c.	Victoria Cotton Gin and Press Co	800nl
650	1,000	..	125ps*	Volkart's United Press Co.	800

* Per share, for the half-year.

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Number of Shares.	Nominal Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.		Cash Rates per Share.
600	1,250	all	100*	Alexandra Spinning	1,125
500	2,500	all	150*	Alliance Spinning	2,560
300	2,000	all	...	Bhownuggur M. & P. Co.	1,400
900	1,000	all	70*	Bombay United	1,085
400	150	150	10*	Broach Mills	175
900	1,000	750	...	Colaba Spinning	625
2,500	2,000	all	100p.s	Dhurumsey Spinning	[illegible]
1,500	1,250	all	60p.s	Fleming S. W. Co.	865
1,400	1,000	all	80ps*	Great Eastern	1020
700	1,000	all	60p.s	Hindustan S. W. Co.	985
750	1,000	all	65p.s	Jewraj Balloo Mills	990
7	...	800	...	Khandeish Spinning	780
300	1,250	all	Nil	Madras Spinning	900
...	...	500	...	Madras U. Spinning	925
2,500	1,000	all	70	Manockji Petit's	1,120
1,050	1,000	all	100ps*	Morarjee Spinning	1,120
4,000	625	all	40ps*	Oriental	695
600	1,250	250	...	Prince of Wales Spinning	625
110	1,000	1,000	200p.s	Soonderdas Spinning	855
500	1,000	250	125ps	Do. do. 1/4 share.	200

* Per share for the half-year.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Number of Shares.	Nominal Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.		Cash Rates per Share.
	£20	218'3'0	5 p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	254
	£20	103'14'6	do.	Do. New £20 Shares	126
	£20	65'7'3	do.	Ditto	72
	£20	21'13'1	do.	Ditto	32
	100	1,000	do.	B.B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,100
	£18	196'5'15	do.	Do. New Shares	220

MISCELLANEOUS.

Number of Shares.	Nominal Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.		Cash Rates per Share.
1,000	12,500	1500	240ps.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,660
1,000	50	all	4½ pct	Bombay Gas Company	57
600	1,000	all	...	Bombay Saw Mill Co.	650
500	500	300	30ps.	Landing & Shipping Co. of Kurrachee, Ld.	165
2,150	200	100	8 p. t	Malabar Company, Ld	80
4,000	50	all	4 ps	Mechanics' Build'gs Co.	23
1,990	500	all	30 ps	Treacher & Co.	395
...	250	all	40 ps	Viegas Patent Slip	35

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

			Date of L'dation.		
...	95	119½	...	Bank of China	1
...	...	...	...	East India Bank	1

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE SHIP TYTHONUS, 1,152 tons, Captain T. J. O. Anderson, will sail to-day for Calcutta, in ballast.

THE S. S. J. C. STEVENSON, 1,543 tons, Captain C. Straker, sailed yesterday for Liverpool via the Suez Canal, with a general cargo.

THE S. S. PEHLWAN, 51 tons, Nacoda, arrived in harbour yesterday from Coast and Carwar, with a general cargo, and seventy-one deck passengers.

THE P. AND O. CO'S S. S. PERA, 1,202 tons, Captain R. Methven, arrived in harbour yesterday from Australia, &c., with Australian Mail, and the following passengers.—From Melbourne to Bombay.—Mr. Souttar, Miss Martha Cain, Mr. R. Morrow, Mr. J. St. Quintain, and Lieut Col Mylne. From Galle to Bombay.—Mr. Jones, and one native. From Sydney to Bombay.—Lieut. Col. Crowe. From Melbourne to Venice.—Mr. Charles Edwards. From Melbourne to Southampton.—Mr. W. Taylor. She reports that during the voyage the ship Electra, of London, off Mount Dilly reported all well. She brought the following cargo.—14 cases wine, 6 cases meat, 1 case medicine, 13 casks tallow, and 1 box specie.

ARRIVALS.

Dec.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
2	Pera (s)	Methven	Melbourne, Nov 4.
	Pehlwan (s)	Nacoda	Carwar, Nov 29.

DEPARTURES.

Dec.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
2	Bushire Merchant	McGregor	Chittagong.
	Marie	Guguin	London via Cochin.
	J. C. Stevenson (s)	Straker	Liverpool.

The ship Tythonus, Andrews, to Calcutta, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The Steamer Pehlwan, to Coast and Carwar, was entered out for loading yesterday.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Nov.			
28	Tenasserim (s)	Wells	Isle of Wight, Oct 17.
	Sultan (s)	Owen	London, Oct 16.
	Empress of India	Jones	Moulmein, Nov 12.

DEPARTURES.

Nov.			
28	Malda (s)	...	...
	Ethiopia (s)	...	...

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

BOMBAY, 1ST DECEMBER, 1875.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fah	29·920
Temperature of the Air	79·4
Wet Bulb Thermometer	71·0
Dew Point	67·1
Relative humidity of Air	0·668
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8)	4·8
Maximum temperature of air (read at 9-30 a.m. on following day)	85·2
Minimum do. do	72·2
General Direction of wind	ENE, N, NE, WNW, NW, N.
Movement of wind in 24 hours	202

DAILY IMPORTS—DECEMBER 2.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Dewa Gungadhur, 50 boxes tinned plates, Ebramjee Noorbhoy.

Zampa s, 500 bundles hoop iron, Lalljee Oomersy.

FROM LONDON.

Cathay s, 51 casks beer, Nusserwanjee Aspundiarjee.

Tythonus, 22 bales printing papers, Ramdass Canjee; 12 cases matches, John S Elmore and Co.

Zeal s, 3 cases thread, Esbhoy Tyabally.

Travancore s, 28 cases port, 20 cases sherry, and 10 cases catalern, D S Kemp and Co.

Antrim, 200 boxes candles, Byramjee Shapoorjee.

J C Stevenson s, 2 cases capsules, Ardaseer Byramjee.

FROM GLASGOW.

Juno s, 10 cases dye, Vinay and Co.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Arabia s, 150 cases brandy, Sorabjee Cowasjee; 50 cases brandy, L Sibille and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—DECEMBER 2.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Clive s, 454 bags galls, Nutboo Soonderjee; 40 bales wool, Ramsugun Shamdass; 15 bales wool, W Nicol and Co; 138 bales wool, Finlay, Scott and Co; 35 bales wool, Harridass Bhimjee; 8 bales wool, Tyebjee and Co; 30 bales wool, Ramjee Roychund; 38 bales cotton, J C Bushby and Co; 50 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 44 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co; 100 bales cotton, Chamandass Madowdass; 6 bales cotton, W and A Graham; 59 bales wool, Lilladhur Govindjee; 200 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co; 31 bales cotton Wallace and Co; 60 bales cotton, Mooljee Anundjee.

India s, 3,325 bundles coir yarn, Munjee Heerjee; 60 bales wool, Cullianjee Govindjee; 55 bales wool, Jevundass Premjee; 55 bales cotton, Becherdass Ambeedass; 300 bags myrabollams, Mowjee Godoo; 140 bales cotton, Vithuldass Nagraz; 325 bags wheat, Ralli Brothers.

FOR LONDON.

Carrie Clark, 6,108 bundles coir yarn, Canjee Lilladhur.

Calcutta, 200 cwt bones, Woomerbhoy Chandabhoy.

Venetia s, 9 bales hides, Ahmedbhoy Khanbhoy; 60 pieces E teeth, Chandmull Nathumull; 14 cases gum, Mooljeebhoy Gangjee; 1,300 bags rapeseed, Ralli Brothers; 14 bundles E teeth, A R Ahmed; 3 cases fishmaws and 4 cases M o'Pearl shells, L Khakey; 15 cwts horns, 5 cases fishmaws and 12 cases P feathers, D Hassum; 2 cases shawls and 1 case carpets Sir C Forbes and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Juno s, 50 bales cotton, A Kunkler and Co; 600 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 100 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR HULL.

Hospodar s, 250 bags linseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Tcherkask s, 300 bags ground-nuts and 5,000 bags rapeseed, Ewart, Latham and Co.

FOR SUEZ.

Juno s, 17 cwts sandalwood, 18 pots rosa oil, and 2 pots coolfa oil, M M Misree.

THE LOAD-LINE.

THE clauses in the new Act with regard to the load line, which came into operation on the 1st November, are as follows:—1. The owner of every British ship shall, before entering his ship outwards upon any voyage for which he is required so to enter her, or, if that is not practicable, as soon after as may be, mark upon each of her sides amidships, or as near thereto as is practicable, in white or yellow on a dark ground, or in black on a light ground, a circular disc, 12 in. in diameter, with a horizontal line 18 in. in length drawn through its centre; 2. The centre of this disc shall indicate the maximum load-line in salt water to which the owner intends to load the ship for that voyage; 3. He shall also, upon so entering her, insert in the form of entry delivered to the collector or other principal officer of Customs a statement in writing of the distance in feet and inches between the centre of this disc and the upper edge of each of the lines indicating the position of the ship's decks which is above that centre; 4. If default is made in delivering this statement in the case of any ship, any officer of Customs may refuse to enter the ship outwards; 5. The master of the ship shall enter a copy of this statement in the agreement with the crew before it is signed by any member of the crew, and no superintendent of any mercantile marine office shall proceed with the engagement of the crew until this entry is made; 6. The master of the ship shall also enter a copy of this statement in the official log-book; 7. When a ship has been marked as by this section required, she shall be kept so marked until her next return to a port of discharge in the United Kingdom. Any owner or master of a British ship who neglects to cause his ship to be marked as by this Act required, or to keep her so marked, and any person who conceals, removes, alters, defaces, or obliterates, or suffers any person under his control to conceal, remove, alter, deface, or obliterate any of the said marks, except in the event of the particulars thereby denoted being lawfully altered, or except for the purpose of escaping capture by an enemy, shall for each offence incur a penalty not exceeding £100. If any of the marks required by this Act is in any respect inaccurate, so as to be likely to mislead, the owner of the ship shall incur a penalty not exceeding £100.—It is stated that the north-country ship owners have established a Protection Society to watch the operation of the Act upon their shipping, and to defend their members from anything which may have the appearance of oppression from the Board of Trade surveyors.

THE NEW SHIPPING ACT.

THE Shipping Act, passed so hurriedly at the close of last session, the *Dundee Advertiser* points out, came into operation on November 1st, after which date all vessels clearing for foreign ports will require to have their load-line for the voyage marked on their side by a circular disc twelve inches in diameter, having a horizontal line eighteen inches in length drawn through its centre. The distance of the centre of this disc in feet and inches from the upper side of the deck must be inserted in a form of entry and delivered to the collector or other principal officer of Customs previous to making application for clearance. A copy of this statement must also be inserted in the articles for the voyage signed by the seamen, and becomes as much a part of the agreement as the rate of wages or amount of provisions. If the owner neglects to make this statement, the Customs authorities will refuse to clear the ship; and if the vessel during the voyage is loaded below the centre of the disc, or the disc itself is altered, the contract will be held to be violated. Such a violation will be productive of very serious consequences, especially if any casualty occur in consequence—laying, as it will, the owner open to heavy claims for compensation, probably vitiating the policy of insurance as well as involving a distinct penalty. The Act does not bind the shipowner to any particular amount of free board. He may if he chooses and can get sailors to ship, and merchants to risk their goods, mark his disc within six inches of the gunwale. That it will, however, exercise a salutary influence in fixing the load-line much higher than it has been the practice to load vessels there can be no doubt. Respectable shipowners will be shy of having the evidence of greed and carelessness of life so glaring as to be seen and read of all men, and shippers will be shy of entrusting their goods to owners whose ships carry a notoriously high-placed disc. It will not be possible hereafter for vessels to steal away under cloud of night or otherwise surreptitiously to sea loaded to the scuppers. Coasters are not directly affected by the Act, but even they will feel the salutary influence of the publicity and system which the Act for the first time imposes on the loading of ships.

HIGH COURT.—3RD DECEMBER.

Before the Honourable the Chief Justice and the Honourable Sir CHARLES SARGENT.

Appeals for hearing.

352-73—Shapoorjee and Thacurdass—Pestonjee Dadabhoy and another vs Merwanjee Dhunjibhoy—Jefferson and Payne.

86-74—Jefferson and Payne—Crustnarao Bhawoo vs Saraswatibai widow and others—Shamrao P and V Hurrychund.

829-73—Tyabjee and Sayani—Morarjee Gokuldass and others vs. Parwatibai widow—Rimington, Hore and Langley.

854-67—Jefferson and Payne—Soomar Ahmed and others vs Hajee Esmail, Hajee Hubib—Macfarlane and Skipsey.

1018-67—Jefferson and Payne—Soomar Ahmed and others vs Haji Esmail Hajee Habib—Macfarlane and Skipsey.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. JUSTICE BAYLEY.

Matrimonial Suit.

445-75—Macfarlane and Skipsey—T James Proctor vs B Suzana Proctor and another—Jefferson and Payne.

Suit for hearing and final disposal.

LONG CAUSES.

116-75—Rimington, Hore and Langley—Kubbee vs Navibai widow and others—Shapoorji and Thacurdass, and Hearn, Cleveland and Lee-Warner—Part heard.

Before the Honourable Mr JUSTICE GREEN.

LONG CAUSE.

315-74—In person—Moses Ezoobjee Sanker vs Nuthoo Shamjee. For argument on a Judges summons—Fletcher and Smith.

627-74—Tyabjee and Sayani—Dadabhoy Peerbhai vs Syed Mira Shaw.

LONG CAUSES.

448-75—Jefferson and Payne—The Neriad Spinning and W Co vs Annunjee Vishram—Shapoorjee and T.

269-75—Khunderao M—Dossabhoy Hormusjee vs Buchoobai—Ardasir.

528-75—Ardasir F.—Buchoobai vs Dossabhoy Hormusjee—Khunderao.

296-75—Mr Nanu—N K Coolsumboo vs Abdoolally Kheroolabhoy—Fletcher and Smith.

318-74—Craigie, Lynch and Owen—Moolchund Abechund vs Tribhowandass Jugjeewandass—Lynch and Tobin.

317-74—Shamrao P—Antajee Sakaram Pandit vs Anandrao Venayeck and others—M M Munshi.

267-75—K Morojee—Maneeklal Atmaram vs Muncherjee Dinshaw C—P Cowasjee.

353-75—Fletcher and Smith—Chunilal Vurjeewundass vs Jeevunbai—P Cowasjee.

236-75—M M Munshi—Bai Chanbai widow vs Ebrahim Oomer and others—K Morojee.

(Ecclesiastical side.)

In the matter of the last Will and Testament of Tricumjee Veljee late of Bombay Hindoo Inhabitant deceased—Prescot and Winter—Bai Kessurbai widow vs Narronjee Waljee, Dewjee Waljee and Mohunjee Waljee—Shapoorjee and Thacurdass.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. JUSTICE KEMBALL.

SHORT CAUSE.

485.-75—Tyabjee and Sayani—Ballajee Juggonath vs Abdool Latiff Khan Mirza—Prescot and Winter.

LONG CAUSES.

594-74—L Fletcher—Vussonjee Nathoo vs Shamjee Gopall—In person—Part heard

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—NOVEMBER 30.

Daly, Sub-Lieut, Bombay 56th Regt, on duty, from Poona.

DECEMBER 1.

West, Captain, Bombay Staff Corps, from furlough, from England.

DECEMBER 2.

Crowe, Lieut Col, Bombay R A, from sick leave, from Australia.

Mylne, Lieut Col, Bengal Staff Corps, from sick leave, from Australia.

DEPARTURES.—DECEMBER 2.

Harman, Sub-Lieut, Madras 89th Regt, to join, to Madras.

McConaghy, Surg, Bombay 24th Regt N I, on duty, to Poona.

Becher, Col, Bombay 24th Regt N I, on duty, to Poona.

Miles, Lieut Col, Bombay 26th Regt N I, on duty, to Poona.

Yates, Captain, Bombay 26th Regt N I, on duty, to Poona.

Heath, Captain, Bombay 26th Regt N I, on duty, to Poona.

Reilly, Lieut, Bombay 26th Regt N I, on duty, to Poona.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjutant-General's Office, Head Quarters,

Poona, 1st December, 1875.

With reference to G O C 429 of 1875, clause I, notifying corrections in the Field Exercise 1874, intimation has been received from the Horse Guards, that the section 13 Rifle Exercises therein referred to should be read as section 13 of the Manual and Firing Exercises of the Martini Henry Rifle, and it refers only to Regts who are in possession of that arm.

Surg Maj R Gillespie, M D, general duty, Presidency Circle, is appointed to the Medical charge of the Mount Aboo Sanitarium, vice Local Surg Maj W E Dudley, whose tenure of the appointment has expired.

On being relieved by Surg-Maj Gillespie, Sur-Maj Dudley will proceed to Bombay to await embarkation for England.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—

Royal Horse Arty—Lt R H W Plunkett (D Batty C Bde) to England, per troopship, from date of departure, to appear before a medical board.

10th Hussars—Capt R C D E Spottiswoode, to England, per troopship, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

Royal Arty—Lt W J Tydd (No 2 Batty 5th Bde) to England, per troopship, from date of departure, to appear before a medical board.

19th Foot (2nd Battalion)—Lt G D Michell, to England, per troopship, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

43rd Foot—Sub-Lt R Eccles, to England, per troopship, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

44th Foot—Lieut H A Richards, to England, per Troopship, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

55th Foot—Lieut F W Smith, to England, per Troopship, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

83rd Foot—Major E Meurant, to remain in England, from 31st Oct 1875, to 30th April 1876, on medical certificate.

Staff Corps—Lieut C W Hinde, Adjt 1st Regt N I (Grenadiers) to Bombay, for 30 days, from date of departure, on medical certificate.

Indian Medical Dept—Surg R H Batty, (in medical charge 7th Regt N I) from 1st to 15th Dec 1875, preparatory to proceeding on furlough to Europe.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

BY THE HONOURABLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, December 2.)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned Officer is allowed furlough to Europe for two years, on medical certificate, under Rule 9 (Note 1) of the Revised Furlough Regulations of 1868:—

Lieut W H D Jones, 2nd L C.

The undermentioned Officer is allowed furlough to Europe for two years, on medical certificate, under the Furlough Regulations of 1854:—

Major T P B Walsh, Staff Corps.

Depy Asst Comy and Hony Lieut A Lister, of the Adjt Genl's Dept, Bengal, is allowed to proceed to Europe, on medical certificate, under the Furlough Regulations of 1868, in anticipation of the furlough which will be granted to him by the Govt of his own Presidency.

The undermentioned Warrant Officer is allowed furlough to Europe for one year, on medical certificate, under the Furlough Regulations of 1868:—

Condr A Macdonald, Ord Dept.

Surg H de Tatham is appointed to act as Secy to the Surg Genl, I M D, until further orders, in addition to his duties as Medical Officer in charge of the 20th Regt N I.

The services of the undermentioned Officers are replaced at the disposal of His Excellency the C-in-C.

Surg-Maj C W Watling.

Capt W H Daniel, 2/15th Regt.

Lieut A F Makellar, R A.

Lieut W R LeG Anderson, 8th N I.

Lieut R E Grey, 3rd Hussars.

The services of Capt H D Cathcart are replaced at the disposal of H E the C-in-C.

The following reversions and promotions in the Ord Dept are ordered:—

Reversions.—Actg Cond William Wilson to revert to Sub-Condr, and Actg Sub Condr Francis Perks to Magazine Serjt, from the 12th Nov 1875, consequent on the return from furlough of Cond Stewart Laverty.

Promotions.—Depy Asst Comy (Actg Asst Comy) David Vint to be Actg Depy Comy; Condr (Actg Depy Asst Comy) H D Fords to be Actg Asst Comy; Cond Edward McKenzie to be Actg Depy Asst Comy; Sub-conductor William Wilson to be Actg Conductor; and Magazine Serjeant Francis Perks to be Actg Sub-Condr from the 15th Nov 1875, in succession to Bunyer proceeded on furlough to Europe.

Sub-Condr (Actg Condr) Henry Harwood to be Condr, and Magazine Serjt (Actg Sub-Condr) James Lucas to be Sub-Condr, from the 15th Nov 1875, in succession to Reily, pensioned.

Sub-Condr G Ives to be Actg Condr, and Magazine Serj John Stirton to be Actg Sub-Condr, from the 15th Nov 1875, in succession to Harwood and Lucas, promoted.

The following promotions and adjustment of rank in the Commissariat Dept are made:—

Sub-Condr (Actg Condr) Louis Kennedy to be Condr, from 13th May 1875, vice Rust deceased.

The promotion of Sub-Condr A Sincock, notified in G O No 554 of 21st July 1875, to have effect from the 13th May 1875, vice Kennedy, promoted.

Serjt (Actg Sub-Condr) Alfred Holmes to be Sub-Condr from 1st July 1875, vice Matley, resigned.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

The Reverend A L Onslow, Chaplain of the Fort, Belgaum, has been granted privilege leave for one month from the date of departure from his station.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Maj P H LeGeyt resumed charge of the office of Pol Agent in the Mahi Kanta from Mr P S V Fitzerald on the 27th ult, before office hours.

Mr J R Arthur, C S, resumed charge of the office of Pol Agent, Satara, from Mr Moore on the 17th ultimo.

Mr J Moore, C S, assumed charge of the office of Pol Agent, Tanna, on the 18th ultimo.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr F Yates, Actg First Asst Supdt of Police, Khandesh, was in charge of the office of Supdt of Police from the 1st to 15th Aug and from the 24th Aug to 14th Oct 1875, inclusive.

Maj F P Bartholomew to act as Dist, Supdt of Police in the Tanna District until further orders.

Mr J E Down to act as Dist Supdt of Police in the Ratnagiri Dist until further orders.

Lt T R M Macpherson to act as Asst Dist Supdt of Police in the Ahmedabad Dist until further orders.

Under the provisions of Sec 17 of Act X of 1872 (The Criminal Procedure Code), the Hon the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Mr E Gordeaux, Actg Senr Asst Judge and Sessions Judge of Poona for the detached station of Sholapur, to be also a Joint Sessions Judge at Sholapur for the disposal of such cases as the Sessions Judge of Poona may make over to him for trial.

Under the provisions of Sec 19 of the Bombay Civil Courts Act XIV of 1869, H E in Council is also pleased to invest Mr Cordeax with all the powers of a District Judge within the part of the Poona District forming the Collectorate of Sholapur.

Rao Saheb Amrit Shriput to act as First Class, Second Grade, Sub Judge at Satara, during the absence of Rao Bahadur Krishnrao Vithal Vinchurkar on privilege leave or until further orders.

Mr S H Philpotts to act as Judge and Sessions Judge at Shikarpur until further orders.

Mr Nana Moroji to act as Second Magistrate of Police at Bombay during the absence on leave of Mr Dosabhoy Framjee, or until further orders.

Mr P Ryan, Barrister-at-Law, to act as Third Magistrate of Police at Bombay, while Mr Nana Morojee acts as Second Magistrate of Police, or until further orders.

Mr S H Phillpotts, Judge and Sessions Judge of Hyderabad, having returned to Bombay on the 18th inst the unexpired portion of the special leave on private affairs granted to him in Govt Notification dated 18th May 1875, is cancelled, and he is allowed subsidiary leave for a period not exceeding 30 days.

Mr G Druitt, C S, having returned to the Presidency, the unexpired portion of the furlough on medical certificate for 16 months granted to him by Govt Notification in the Judl Dept dated the 7th Oct 1874, is cancelled.

Rao Saheb, Amrit Shriput Nagpurkar, Second Class, First Grade, Subordinate Judge of Karad, in the Satara District, delievered over charge of his Court on the 11th instant, before office hours.

Rao Saheb Balaji Luxman Oke, Probationary Mamlatdar of Shahapur, in the District of Tanna, is appointed to be a Magistrate of the Third Class under Section 37 of Act X of 1872.

Mr N M W Daniell, Judge and Sessions Judge of Khandesh, having returned to Bombay on the 18th ultimo, the unexpired pottion of the furlough granted to him in Govt Notification dated 24th May 1875, is cancelled, and he is allowed subsidiary leave for a period not exceeding 30 days.

Mr H Kennedy, Acting District Supt of Police, Kaladgi, has passed an examination in the Canarese language according to the test prescribed in Rule V of the Police Examination Rules of 30th June 1873.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mr H A Luxa, Inspr of Registration and Stamps, Second Division, is allowed an extension of one month to the two months' privilege leave of absence granted to him in Govt Notification dated 21st Sept last.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to make the following appointments consequent on the retirement from the Service of Mr M J M Shaw Stewart from the 23rd inst.:—

Mr G Norman to be Collr and Mag and Pol Agent of the Dist of Khandesh, containing to act as Collr and Mag of the Dist of Poona.

Mr A R Macdonald to be Collr and Mag of the Dist of Kanara.

Mr H E Jacomb to be Depy Comr of Customs and Opium, containing to act as Municipal Comr for the City of Bombay during the absence of Mr W G Pedder, or until further orders.

Mr H E M James to be Under Secy to Govt in the Revenue, Financial, and Genl Depts, but his services will remain at the disposal of the Govt of India.

Mr J F Muir to be Extra Second Asst Collr of Khandesh.

Mr T D Mackenzie to act as Under Secy to Govt in the Revenue, Financial, and Genl Depts during the absence of Mr H E M James, or until further orders.

Mr A W Crawley-Boevey to act as Second Asst Collr of Surat during the absence of Mr J K Spence, or until further orders.

Mr G C Whitworth to act as Extra Second Assist Collr of Satara until further orders.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Surg W Nolan and Surg G W R Hay respectively delivered over and received charge of the duties of Civil Surg, Aden, before office hours on the 12th instant.

Assist Surg Hormusjee Dadabhoy has been appointed to officiate for Asst Surg K R Viccajee, Assist Chemical Analyser to to Govt, on leave from the 29th ult

Mr Edwin Pierce, Inspector, Mekran Coast Telegraph, has passed an exmination in Beluchi agreeably to Govt Notification dated the 20th May 1874, vide *Government Gazette* of the 21st idem, Part I pages 431 and 432.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr Keru L Chatre received charge of the Principalship of the Deccan College on the 15th inst, after office hours.

Mr Arthur L P Larken, C S received charge of his duties in the Deccan College on the 24th ultimo, before office hours.

NOTIFICATION BY THE CONSERVATOR OF FORESTS.

NORTHERN DIVISION.

With reference to the Notification published in the *Government Gazette* of the 30th September last, page 983, the following is hereby notified:—

Mr Shuttleworth, Consvr of Forests, N D, returned to Poona from Simla on the 21st Oct last, after office hours, and reassumed entire charge of his Office.

Mr Wallinger, Depy Consvr of Forests, returned to head-quarters and retook charge of the Poona District Forest Office from Mr Narayen Anant Okidway, Sub-Asst Convr, on the 27th ult, after office hours.

Mr Dunbar, Asst Consvr, returned to head-quarters and resumed charge of the Satara District Forest Office from Mr Vidal, First Asst Colr, on the 1st Nov.

Mr Gibson, Asst Consvr, returned to head-quarters and resumed charge of the Thanna Forest Office from Mr Mainwaring, Asst Convr, on the 1st Nov.

Mr Wroughton, Asst Convr returned to head-quarters and relieved Mr Charles, C S, Asst Colr, of the charge of the Nasik and Peint Forests on the 2nd Nov before office hours.

NOTIFICATIONS BY THE REVENUE AND POLICE COMMISSIONERS.

NORTHERN DIVISION.

Mr Edaljee Dossabhai assumed charge of his appointment as Depy Colr on special duty in connection with the Ahmedabad City Survey, on the 23rd Oct in the afternoon.

Mr R B Worthington delivered over and Mr W H Horsley received charge of the Office of the First Asst Colr, Khandesh, on the 5th inst before noon.

Mr A K Nairne delivered over and Mr J G Moore received charge of the Office of Colr and Mag, Thanna, on the 18th inst, in the forenoon.

Mr A C Trevor delivered over and Mr Bahmanji Edalji Modi received charge of the office of Dist Depy Collr, Panch Mahals, on the 13th Nov 1875, in the forenoon.

Mr C Wilkinson, Cotton Inspr, Khandesh, availed himself of the one month's privilege leave of absence granted to him from the 8th inst, delivering over charge of his office to Mr M Raghunath, Sub-Cotton Inspr.

Mr C West is appointed a Member of Municipal Commission of Igatpuri, in Nassick, vice Mr R. Proctor Sims transferred to Bhownugger; and Mr H F Ferguson, vice Mr Karim Khan Vajir Khan, resigned.

Mr W J Holland delivered over and Khan Bahadur Yossafalli received charge of the office of Asst Supt of Police, Ahmedabad, in the afternoon of the 22nd Oct 1875.

Khan Bahadur Yossafalli delivered over and Mr Holland received charge of the office of the Asst Supt of Police, Ahmedabad, in the afternoon of the 30th Oct 1875.

Capt W R Westmacott delivered over and Mr W J Holland received charge of the office of the Supt of Police, Ahmedabad, in the afternoon of the 22nd Oct 1875.

Mr H Duggan delivered over and Mr B Prescott received charge of the office of Supt of Police, Panch Mahals, in the forenoon of the 20th Oct 1875.

Messrs J Moore and J R Arthur respectively delivered over and received charge at Bombay of the office of Collr and Mag and Pol Agent, Satara, on the 17th inst, in the afternoon.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BIRTHS.

BEHRENDS—November 29th, at Ballygunge, the wife of G. F. Behrends, of a daughter.

MATSON—November 21st, at Silchar, Cachar, the wife of Edward Matson, Kuttal, Cachar, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

GREEN—BUCKLE—November 25th at St. Paul's Cathedral, Calcutta, by the Rev. N. W. Spens, assisted by the Rev. John Coe, Arthur Octavius Green, Royal Engineers, to Annie, the eldest daughter of the late Samuel Buckle, of Peterborough.

NASH—BRADLEY—November 25th, at St. Stephen's Church, Ootacamund, by the Reverend Geo. Warlow, Chaplain of the Station, Harry, second son of William Nash, Esq., of Bowdon, Cheshire, to Alice Mary Sopwith, eldest daughter of the late John Waldegrave Bradley, Esq., of Madras.

DEATHS.

LITTLEWOOD—November 17th, at Umballa, Elizabeth Ann, the beloved wife of H. R. Littlewood, Revenue Survey.

ROBERTSON—November 24th, at Shytania, Goojrat, Mr. James Robertson, Assistant Engineer, P. N. (S) Railway—aged 36 years.

TANNER—November 25th, at Calcutta, Isabella, daughter of the late Captain and Mrs. Tanner, for many years residents of Monghyr.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1875.

THE marks of respect paid yesterday to the memory of Dr. Wilson were general and sincere; and Bombay may, indeed, well mourn the loss of a man who was not only illustrious for learning and piety, but who dignified this city by the European reputation which he alone among its citizens had achieved. Many Oriental scholars have left on record greater and more enduring memorials of their labours than the world owes to Dr. Wilson; for his was not distinctively a literary genius. He was curiously deficient not only in those graces of style which his son, the author of the "Abode of Snow," possesses in a remarkable degree, but even in the faculty of clear and concise expression of his thoughts. Bred in the rhetorical school of the Church of Scotland, whose ornate eloquence is apt to weary ordinary mortals, Dr. Wilson seemed to be the victim in speaking and writing of a copiousness of language which obscured instead of illustrating his subject. One might have applied to him Mr. Lowe's well-known hit at a greater man—"Putting a question to Gladstone "is like pulling the string of a shower-bath"—and Dr. Wilson, moreover, was not gifted with that power of luminous exposition with which Mr. Gladstone, when he finds a congenial theme, can make the driest details attractive and compel his hearers to take an interest even in an apparently interminable series of parentheses. If Dr. Wilson had many years ago concentrated his strength on one great work, he might, no doubt, have gradually corrected his faults of style and produced a book that would have left his fame fixed on permanent foundations. But, having won a certain reputation by his original research and his unselfish devotion to science and to the moral improvement of the people of his adopted country, he always seemed to us—we speak of him only as we knew him during the last fifteen or sixteen years of his life—to shrink from the continuous literary labour required to give him a foremost place among Oriental scholars. He had in preparation for many years a book on Caste which should have been his *magnum opus*; but we doubt if he had done much more than collect an immense mass of miscellaneous materials to be written about. All that he has left us in the form of literary work, as the fruit of his riper years, are some fugitive essays, full of indications of great learning and philosophy, but so slight and trivial and so overloaded with irrelevant matter as to be quite unworthy of his genius. The truth is, Dr. Wilson fell long ago into that delightful but unproductive state of existence which Mr. Disraeli has happily classified as a man's anecdotage. Nothing pleased him more than to discourse for hours on all sorts of topics—literary, antiquarian, political, and personal—and to enliven his talk with stories founded on his personal experience or his extensive reading; and this habit made him the most agreeable of companions to any one who wished to gather information about India and especially about Bombay. Mr. Grant Duff went into raptures a year ago about the advantages he derived from his frequent conversations with Dr. Wilson; and in exploring the caves, visiting the shrines, and studying the manners and customs of the people of Western India he was an admirable and an invaluable guide. His knowledge of everything concerning India was so vast and varied, and his character stood so high, that not only Europeans but learned natives looked up to him for instruction and counsel; and he became, in the later years of his life, the recognised authority to whose decision all questions requiring to be settled by the light of Indian experience were referred.

It is not perhaps generally known that he took a keen interest in current affairs, and was a vehement politician. In spite or perhaps because of his love for the people of this country, he was a strong Imperialist, and consistently advocated the extension of British rule in India. He was particularly eager for the annexation of Baroda, and most strenuously recommended a year ago the adoption of a vigorous policy in dealing with Mulharrao Gaekwar. The opinions of such a man naturally carried much weight. For thirty years Dr. Wilson was engaged in confidential correspondence with Governors of Bombay and Governors General who frequently sought his advice; and, if his correspondence has been preserved, it will supply most valuable materials for a history of modern India. Of all the public men with whom he had friendly relations none esteemed him more than the late Secretary of State, the Duke of Argyll, and the present Viceroy of India, Lord Northbrook. It will be remembered that Lord Northbrook, during his recent hurried visit to Bombay, took care not to leave the city without visiting the Doctor at his house on Malabar Hill; and some surprise has been expressed that H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, who went to see several distinguished natives, did not follow the Viceroy's example in calling upon Dr. Wilson. The Prince, it is said, deputed Sir Bartle Frere to do this office of kindness for him, but there is all the difference in the world between doing these things personally and by deputation. It would have gladdened the old man's heart to bid the Prince welcome to India, for he had looked forward to the visit with the greatest interest and the most sanguine anticipations of the good effect it would produce; and if His Royal Highness could but have paused for a minute or two, on his way to Sir Munguldass Nuthoobhoy's, to make inquiries himself about the health of Dr. Wilson, the attention would have been appreciated as a compliment by the whole European community of Bombay. No doubt, the visit would have been paid, if it had been thought that the end was so near, and that within the week Bombay would miss the familiar presence of its most respected citizen, of one to whom it was generally felt that no extravagant eulogy had been applied when last year an orator at the Town Hall, mentioning the name of Dr. Wilson, added the well-earned tribute of praise—*clarum et venerabile nomen*.

THE Kattywar Political Agency, which Mr. Gregor Grant succeeded in establishing in the heart of London, is now, we understand, closed for want of business, the only remaining con- the Officers of the Political Department will express no sorrow. The world has never understood exactly how it was that Mr. Grant, who had never been in Kattywar, managed in an incredibly short time, and long after his retirement from India, to get so enormous an influence over the Chiefs of that Province. It was acquired quietly and grew up without observation; outside of Kattywar it was seldom spoken of, and we believe that we were the first who drew public attention to the matter in 1872 about the time that Colonel W. W. Anderson's celebrated telegram prevented the delivery of judgment in the great Jaitpur Succession Case. It has since formed the subject of much discussion at the Indian Clubs, and we are sorry to say that indiscreet apologists have brought up Colonel Anderson's name in rather an unnecessary manner. When the question was discussed whether Colonel Anderson, being Mr. Grant's son-in-law as well as Political Agent, ought to have reported to the Bombay Government Mr. Grant's pecuniary interest in getting the decision of the Jaitpur case in favour of the claimant, a host of scribblers in Kattywar used the open columns of a contemporary to defend Mr. Grant and his business. They tried to do this by sheltering him and themselves behind the good name of Colonel W. W. Anderson; and, as such anonymous writers sometimes do, they overshot the mark. The Kattywar Politicals, who knew the real authorship of these letters, were a little astonished when they found it being solemnly laid down that there was no obligation on Colonel Anderson to report Mr. Grant's interest in the dispute, when giving an opinion on the case. It was well-known that the claim even as stated by the claimant was one which could not by any possibility succeed before an impartial Judge. The claimant and his mother alleged that, after the latter had gone eight years without bearing children, she gave birth to the claimant about ten months after her husband's death; that she refused to remain at the town where the Agent asked her to stay; that, in the eleventh month of her pregnancy, she rode 30 miles on a horse across bad roads and at night time, and that after the alleged birth, when asked to exhibit the child to a deputed officer, she refused to do so. This was the case stated by the claimant himself and his mother to Mr. Kinloch Forbes and Colonels Lang and Barr and Keatinge and to the Bombay Government, by all of whom the claim was, on the face of it, considered fraudulent. These Officers went away and a new Political Agent came. About the year 1868 Mr. Grant, sitting in London, had opened up communications with the Kattywar Chiefs. In 1869 the Jaitpur claimant and his sister went to England to petition the Duke of Argyll, and they went to Mr. Grant's Agency. The result was that Mr. Jardine, C. S., was sent to Jaitpur to hold a trial into the alleged pregnancy and delivery of the claimant's mother, in fact to hold a review of the decisions already passed. Mr. Jardine's decision, which Colonel Anderson stopped by telegram, was subsequently published by the order of the Marquis of Salisbury. It held that the claim was unfounded. The result was that the claimant went to England again to agitate in Parliament. He went to Mr. Grant, who, it is rumoured—with what truth we do not know—was to have received an annuity charged on the Jaitpur estate if Mr. Jardine had decided in favour of the claimant. The Jaitpur estate has an income valued at £15,000 a year.

We have never heard any good reason given for keeping these English Agencies and their business secret. The public have a right to know how India is governed: there is no peculiar sanctity about Mr. Gregor Grant's position or affairs, and, as he is a retired civilian and a pensioner, we think it desirable that the whole of these transactions should be fully discussed. There has long been a story current in Kattywar to the effect that, when the case of future succession to the great principality of Jamnuggur was pending in the Rajkote Agency, the Jam or one of his ministers received a letter from some petty officer advising the Jam to employ Mr. Grant if he wished his claim to be successful. Why should the Jam do so? It is ridiculous to suppose that Mr. Grant could have any real influence at Rajkote; still more foolish to hint that the Governor or the Viceroy could be influenced in the slightest degree by a man in Mr. Grant's position. Why, then, should letter-writers spring up in Kattywar ready to tout for business, eager to defend this business the moment it is discussed from the public point of view? We cannot help thinking that the writers are interested pecuniarily: they probably receive fees and commissions, and possibly they are the promoters of the limited liability associations, formed by capitalists in Kattywar, in conjunction with Bombay merchants and Mahajuns, for the purchase and maintenance of these enormous claims made by obscure creatures against the reigning Chiefs. We believe this class of business has decreased since the appointment of a Judicial Assistant. We are glad to learn from numerous sources that Mr. E. T. Candy has set his face against all the old secret procedures which gave opportunities for malice and fraud. No purdah now shields the Court or the Judge from the public gaze; every day the great judicial maxim is propounded that no man shall be assailed by any secret accusation, and that the honour of Chiefs and Officers, Pradhans and coolies, is safe under the protection of the Courts. The full enforcement of this principle must be a work of time; and we fancy that Mr. Candy in the mixed Commission over which he exercises judicial control may find some who would prefer secrecy to publicity, and who do not quite understand why every accused person should be confronted with his accuser, or why these civil suits, which are bought up by companies of sowcars, should be heard in open Court. We think the new system is the safest for both the Officers and the people; it prevents the authorities being set in motion by secret malice, spite or folly. In Kattywar, old things are passing away, and all things becoming new, especially in the Political Agency. Mr. Candy has seen both times. He sat a long time at the feet of Colonel Anderson; he has watched the display of Mr. Peile's energy, and we feel confident that his determined adherence to the judicial principle of publicity will make all secret combinations crumble away. The fact that the existing system, which was started by Colonel Keatinge, received full support and development from the other two Agents we have named, is proof conclusive that it is the system best suited to present requirements.

THE LATE DR. JOHN WILSON.

From his cradle
He was a scholar, and a ripe and good one;
And, to add greater honour to his age
Than man could give him, he died fearing Heaven.
SHAKSPEARE.

IN the death of the Rev. John Wilson, D.D. F. R. S., familiarly known as Dr. Wilson, which took place on Wednesday evening, Bombay has lost one of its most distinguished inhabitants as well as the oldest of the European residents. He was a Missionary of the Free Church of Scotland and Principal of the General Assembly's Institution, Kalbadavie, but he is known more especially for his literary labours, his knowledge of the vernacular languages, and his intimate acquaintance with the habits and customs of the people of Western India. Dr. Wilson resided for 46 years in India and he has been to his native country only twice in that long period; once in 1843, when he remained for four years at home, and again in 1870, but he returned to Bombay in the following year with the intention of spending in India the remainder of his days, and here he has died in his seventy-first year.

From his first arrival in Bombay in 1829 Dr. Wilson sought to achieve the moral and intellectual advancement of the natives of India by labours of a higher order than those he sought by travelling amongst the people and observing their manners and habits to become fully acquainted with the materials he had to work upon. With this object in view he took periodical tours in the Konkan, the Deccan, in Guzerat and in Kattiawar, and even extended his travels to Rajpootana and other districts of this side of India beyond the limits of the Bombay Presidency. In this way he obtained a knowledge of the past history and institutions of the people, and was able to witness the remains of a civilization which has left many material monuments still standing. Dr. Wilson's mind became thus stored with the mass of Oriental learning and researches which his active memory always vividly retained, and which he could at any time reproduce for the entertainment and instruction of his large circle of friends and acquaintances, and which he has given to the world in the numerous works which bear his name. One of the earliest of the works of Dr. Wilson was his learned and comprehensive work on the religion of the Parsees published in 1843, and which is a most complete investigation into the sacred writings of the Parsees that up to that time had appeared. A few years later Dr. Wilson published his great work, the "Lands of the Bible," which was hailed at the time as being a complete storehouse of Biblical research, and as containing ample illustrations of the state of the Christian sects and Churches of the East, of the Eastern Jews and Samaritans, of Mahomedanism and the numerous questions connected with the ancient peoples and languages of Palestine, Syria, and other parts of the East. In this work Dr. Wilson showed in a very remarkable manner how great advantages travellers enjoyed who, like himself, understood the language of the people and could enter heartily into the spirit of the manners of the East. Dr. Wilson's next work of importance was his "History of the Suppression of Infanticide in Western India" which was published under the auspices of the Bombay Government, and which is a most valuable record of the services of the eminent men, from General Walker in the time of Governor Duncan to Sir Robert Wallace in our own times, who were engaged in eradicating that most deeply-rooted crime of infanticide from Western India, which has at last nearly disappeared, but which at the time Dr. Wilson wrote was very generally practised, and the eradication of which is one of the greatest services to humanity rendered by the British Government. Besides these works, Dr. Wilson was the author of "Sermons to Parsees" published in 1847, and "Evangelization in India," published in 1849, and other works which need not now be specially noticed.

The labours of Dr. Wilson were soon after his arrival in Bombay devoted to native female education, a work which was commenced by himself and his family, and before 1839 there were native Girls' Schools established in Bombay and its neighbourhood, under Dr. Wilson's superintendence, attended by between three and four hundred pupils, and these schools have continued to flourish up to the present day. In 1832 Dr. Wilson founded the first educational institution in Bombay, unconnected with Government, for the higher education of the natives through the medium of the English language. This institution, now known as the Free General Assembly's Institution, of which Dr. Wilson was Principal at the time of his death, was recognised in 1835 by the Church of Scotland, and in 1843 by the Free Church of Scotland, from which it received the greater part of its funds. It was recognised by the Bombay University in 1861, and now receives a Government grant-in-aid and is recognised by the Department of Public Instruction as a High School teaching up to the University standard. The institution has given instruction in the languages, literature, science and religions of Europe and the East and has been successful in a remarkable degree.

Dr. Wilson also originated in Bombay public lectures in the English language for the instruction of educated natives and Europeans, and this work Dr. Wilson pursued up to a late period of his life. During a series of years Dr. Wilson delivered lectures on Natural History, Early Church History, Early Indian History, Indian Antiquities, Indian Ethnography, and the Doctrines of the Bible. In the series of lectures arranged between Government and the Mechanics' Institution in 1858, Dr. Wilson took a prominent part. One lecture in particular, entitled "India three thousand years ago," was afterwards published in a more extended form, and is justly considered as giving in short compass a very complete view of the leading characteristics of life in ancient India, as depicted in the Vedas.

Dr. Wilson will also be remembered for his long and honourable connection with the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society. More than forty years ago Dr. Wilson was unanimously elected President of the Society, and that, too, at a time when our local branch of this Society comprised amongst its members men of learning and knowledge who were fully competent to carry out the objects of the Royal Asiatic Society. For seven years Dr. Wilson held this honourable office, during which time the Society flourished under his guidance. At this time, in 1843, Dr. Wilson set out on his journey to Europe through Egypt and Syria, but before he did so the Society presented him with an address in which was set forth the high sense entertained of the value of the contributions Dr. Wilson had made to the journal of the Society, and the members assembled on the occasion elected him by acclamation to the office of honorary President, a distinction that had only previously been conferred on the illustrious founder of the society, Sir James Mackintosh, and on General Vans Kennedy, one of the most learned Orientalists amongst its members.

At the establishment of the Bombay University in 1857, Dr. Wilson was one of the original Fellows named in the Act of Incorporation, and he took a leading part in framing and revising the bye-laws and regulations for the government of the University, and for the arrangement, extension and balance of the studies it prescribes; and from the begining Dr. Wilson has been an examiner in the Sanskrit, Persian and Vernacular languages, a member of the Syndicate since its proper work commenced, and was for nearly six years head of the Faculty of Arts as Dean. In September 1868, Dr. Wilson was appointed by Sir Seymour Fitzgerald, then Governor of Bombay, Vice-Chancellor of the University, an office which he held till he went to England in 1870 when the Hon. Mr. Gibbs was appointed.

Dr. Wilson has long enjoyed a reputation that extended far beyond the limits of Bombay or Western India; and whenever foreigners of distinction have visited Bombay, they have always sought an interview with the learned Doctor who was also at all times ready and willing to bestow the personal courtesy and attention that were his distinguishing characteristics. Dr. Wilson has also enjoyed the respect and esteem of the Governors of Bombay from Sir John Malcolm to Sir Philip Wodehouse. The Viceroy when in Bombay recently paid Dr. Wilson a special visit and H. R. H. the Prince of Wales sent Sir B. Frere to express the high esteem in which he held the aged savant. The death of Dr. Wilson, though somewhat sudden at last, was nevertheless not unexpected. For the last few months of his life his health failed him and the attacks from which he suffered forewarned the probably speedy termination of his long and useful life. We cannot better conclude this short notice of his life than in quoting his own concluding words in his reply to the address of the inhabitants of Bombay, presented to him in the Town Hall, in the month of February 1869, together with a sum of money and a salver, on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of his arrival in Bombay. The words are as follows:—"I have always felt it a pleasure and delight to be of any use to our Bombay visitors, many of whom have been of distinction in literature, science and in social and public position. From the servants of Government, from the highest to the lowest, and from the whole body of our citizens, European and native, I have received many favours and kindnesses; and my co-operation with them in my own sphere I have ever felt to be a duty as well as a privilege. I have never failed to address meetings in this hall and elsewhere, nor to take part in our varied committees when called upon to do so except on the instances, happily rare, in which a party spirit may have appeared. I have humbly sought never to violate Christian charity or catholicity. For the natives of India I am willing still to labour, and when God's time comes, to die. I sympathise with all that is lovely and of good report among them, as well as among my own countrymen. I hail with interest all the movements which they make in the right direction, though in the view of all mere social improvements, I feel for myself as a weak instrument in the hands of God,

> "That to guide nations in the way of truth
> By saving doctrine, and from error lead
> To know, and knowing worship God aright,
> Is yet more kingly.'

THE FUNERAL.

The late Dr. Wilson, as he was honoured while living, so was he honoured in death. The European, the East-Indian, the Hindoo, the Parsee, the Mahomedan, and the Jew,—people of all classes and creeds, rich and poor, high and low, met in one common assembly to perform the last sad office of respect to his exalted talents. His friends, European and native, met at Church, Esplanade, where it arrived soon after 4·30 P. M. Here, long before that hour, the Church was filled with mourning friends and acquaintances from one end to the other, and yet a large number had to stand in the passages, in the compound, and on the public road, for want of room. His Excellency Sir Philip Wodehouse, Mr. Wodehouse, Private Secretary, Captain Wodehouse, Captain Jervoise, Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy and his sons, and a large number of gentlemen had to stand in the road, awaiting the march of the funeral procession to the graveyard. The Hon. Mr. Gibbs, Vice-Chancellor of the Bombay University, Dr. Cook, the Hon. Rao Sahab V. N. Mandlik, and other members of the Senate appeared in University gowns. There was a large number of European ladies present in the Church. On one side of the Church were seated a number of native female and male converts, who found in Dr. Wilson the best of friends while living, and whose death none mourned more sincerely than they. So vast was the assemblage inside and outside the Church that it was really difficult to notice all who were present, but the following were observed:—The Hon. Mr. Gibbs, Sir Michael Westropp, Chief Justice, the Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley, the Hon. Mr. Justice Green, the Hon. Mr. Justice West, the Hon. Mr. Justice Nanabhai Harridas, the Hon. Mr. Rogers, the Hon. Donald Graham, General Gell, Colonel Carnegy, Colonel Ballard, Captain Robinson, Captain Searle, Captain Henry, Dr. Thom, Dr. Cook, Dr. Knapp, Dr. Mackenzie, Dr. Santaram Vithul, Dr. Rustomjee J. Nadirsha, Dr. Succaram Urjoon, Dr. Dhirajram Dulputram, Dr. Joynt, Dr. Atmaram Pandurang, Dr. Cunha, Archdeacon Leigh Lye, the Rev. Messrs. Boyd, Macpherson, Deimler, Robertson, Bowen, Stothert, Carrs, Messrs. Hathornthwaite, W. Lee-Warner, A. C. Gumpert, J. N. C. Beyts, M. Mowat, D. Finlayson, C. Douglas, N. Spencer, sen., J. F. Spencer, J. A. Spencer, J. Morris, C. Macdonald, J. Vitters, M. Mull, W. Martin Wood, T. Crawford, G. Miles, T. B. Kirkham, D. S. Kemp, G. Henderson, G. W. Terry, E. Hingley, J. O'Leary, C. Farran, Kirkpatrick, J. Jefferson, W. E. Gordon, R. E. Bickerdike, J. Macfarlane, H. Conder, Sorabjee S. Bengalee, Jehangir Burjorjee, H. A. Hormarjee Wadia, K. C Bedarkur, Ramcrishna Gopal, Dadoba Pandurang, Gunputrao Bhaskerjee, Gunputrao Pitalee, Harrichund Sadashewjee, Lukhmidas Khimjee, Bomonjee C. Bhandoopwalla, Raghunath N. Khote, Shantaram Narayen, Balla Mungesh Wagle, and others.

The Rev. Mr. Boyd offered up a prayer at the Church, after which the funeral procession, led by Sir Philip Wodehouse and members of of His Excellency's personal suite, marched, partly on foot and partly in carriages, to the Scotch cemetery, Marine Lines. Both at the Church and all along the line of route, large crowds of natives assembled to see the procession, the most striking feature of which appeared to them to be the mixed character of the assembly. At the cemetery itself, still larger crowds had assembled; in fact the road leading to it was lined on either side by native spectators. Here, other friends of the deceased worthy joined the procession, among whom were observed Colonel Fuller, Dr. Hewlett, the Rev. Mr. Gilder, Rev. Mr. Maule, Mr. A. Edginton, Mr. J. H. Irvine, and others. The coffin was taken out of the hearse at the gate of the cemetery and carried to the grave. The Rev. Dhunjeebhoy Nowrojee, as the chief mourner, walked in front, and the undermentioned gentlemen acted as pall bearers:—The Rev. Mr. Stothert, the Rev. Mr. MacKichen, the Rev. Mr. Boyd, Mr. Conder, Dr. Joynt, Professor Peterson, Dr. Macdonald, Mr. Taylor, and Bapoo Musde. At the graveyard, the Rev. Mr. Robertson offered up a prayer, and the Rev. Mr. Stothert performed the funeral service, when the last remains of the Rev. Dr. Wilson were consigned to the grave side by side with his two wives, one of whom, Margaret Bayne, was buried in the same graveyard in April 1835, and the other in 1867. The Scotch cemetery in Marine Lines was closed since 1868, and was opened yesterday by special permission.

ADDRESS TO H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES FROM SURAT.

THE inhabitants of Surat having expressed early last week their desire to Mr. Pratt, the Collector and Magistrate of that city, to invite H. R. H. the Prince of Wales to visit their ancient town, that officer wrote to one of the gentlemen on the Prince's Staff, then at Baroda, to ascertain his wishes, and received a telegram in reply, stating that H. R. H would be glad to receive a deputation from Surat, consisting of some of the Government officers, and a few gentlemen representing the different native communities. In pursuance of this intimation, the following gentlemen proceeded to Baroda on Tuesday afternoon, the 23rd November, with an address to be presented to the Prince. The deputation consisted of Mr. Birdwood, District Judge, Mr. Pratt, the Collector, Mr. Kaikhusro Hormusjee Alpaewalla, Judge of the Small Causes Court, Mr. Juggeewandas Khooshaldas, Hoozoor Deputy Collector, Mr. Mucoondrai Manirai, Subordinate Judge, Mr. Syed Edroos, C. S. I., Meer Syed Allumkhan, the Nawab of Baila, Meer Goolam Babakhan, Meer Ujmoodin Buxee, Dr. Dosabhoy Pestonjee, Mr. Pherozesha Shapoorjee, Mr. Framjee Jamasjee Bhownuggria, Mr. Dwarkadas Lulloobhoy, Mr. Oomadram Metharam Dewanjee, and Mr Kevulram (Government Pleader). These gentlemen proceeded to Baroda by a special train on Tuesday afternoon at 2 o'clock, and arrived there at half-past four. They were met at the station by a few gentlemen belonging to H. H the Gaekwar, and were housed in the bungalow belonging to the Nawab of Baroda. At night they were presented to the Prince, who received the address from them, and said that he was sorry he was unable to visit their ancient city from want of time. The deputation, having taken leave of H. R. H., partook of some refreshments provided for them by H. H. the Gaekwar, and returned to Surat the same night by the special train. The following is a copy of the address:—

To His Royal Highness ALBERT EDWARD, Prince of Wales, K. G., G. C. S. I., &c., &c.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR ROYAL HIGHNESS,—It is our high privilege to approach Your Royal Highness with feelings of loyalty and devotion and to offer on behalf of the ancient city of Surat our congratulations on this occasion of your Royal Highness' visit to the province of Guzerat.

Whilst we cannot lay claim to prominence in geographical position, to great wealth, or magnificence, we look back with pride to historical tradition, beginning with the landing at Surat of the First English Ambassador in Hindoostan more than two centuries and a half ago, and we challenge any city in India to show a longer and more intimate connection with the British Government.

It would not have been in accord with such historical associations for us to allow this august occassion of the visit of the Heir Apparent of Her Most Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria, under whose benign rule we have so long enjoyed peace, prosperity, and the advantages of improved insitutions, to pass, without offering to you personally an assurance of our loyalty and devotion to the Throne, and of our continual prayers for the welfare of your Royal Highness and family.

(Signed by about 15 members of the Deputation.)

Surat, 23rd November.

THE PRINCE AND THE STUDENTS OF THE ELPHINSTONE COLLEGE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I do not see why the *Times of India* should have devoted an article, and made so much fuss, about the presentation of a photograph of the Elphinstone College, in a richly ornamented frame, to His Royal Highness by the students of the Elphinstone College, on the eve of his departure, when no such thing ever took place. Neither was the carriage of the Prince stopped, nor did Mr. Davar or anybody else present the Prince a bouquet of flowers, interwoven with the letters A. E. I need hardly repeat that the photograph affair is altogether untrue, and is a figment of the editor's brain; however, your contemporary communicates to us the names of the two students, who handed the photograph to the Prince, which, your contemporary tells us, "the Prince gave to the other gentlemen in the carriage." Beyond the simple fact, that a group of students collected itself at the entrance of the College, with a view more to see the last of the Prince, in Bombay, than trouble him with a photograph or the like, there was nothing very singular about the whole affair. A student happened to have some flowers, and the best he could do was to shower the Prince with them, as he passed along.

Dec. 2. JEREMIAH DAWSON.

THE PRINCE'S GIFT AND THE LEPER HOSPITAL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—No doubt the lepers are a very wretched class—loathsome to themselves and repugnant to the public sense of decency—but as you have pointed out there are other classes in this city much more deserving of a share of the noble donation of the Prince. A leper can always get a sufficiency of food—to no other class are the arms of private charity more open. A leper gets alms at every house he goes to in Bombay.

Even throwing aside that view of the question, what would Rs. 10,000 be towards the foundation and maintenance of an hospital? Even granting, then, an hospital had been founded for lepers, how much of the money collected for such a purpose would be left to be spent on the lepers after the medical staff had been paid? I venture to say not 10 per cent of the total sum would ever go to the support of the patients or be devoted to their use.

If "E" and others want an hospital for lepers why do

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

REGISTERED No. 1—1875.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8,369.—New Series. BOMBAY :—FRIDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1875.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follows :—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 67
Half-yearly	29	Half-yearly	35
Quarterly	16	Quarterly	26
Monthly	6	Monthly	7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

Single Copy.............. 4 As.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5	0
Second do.	„ 2	8
Third do.	„ 2	8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	„ 0	2½ As.

line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion.................. 8 As. per Line.
Second do. .... 4½ „ „
Third and succeeding .... 2½ „ „
In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence Articles Lost or Found, &c., &c.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classe will be as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines.....................Re. 1 0
Each succeeding line .... „ 0-8 As.

Advertisement exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee* and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash.*

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

Domestic Occurrences : Each—Rupees 2.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette.*"

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers and Cargo every week.

The S.S. KHANDALLA, 2,040 Tons, 221 H. P., Commander G. W. Wicks, will be despatched on SATURDAY next, the 4th December 1875, at 4 P. M.

	Dec. 1875.		Dec. 1875.
Leaves BOMBAY	4	Leaves Galle	14
„ Carwar	6	„ Negapatam	17
„ Mangalore	7	„ Madras	18
„ Cannanore ......Dec.	8	„ Coconada	21
„ Tellicherry	8	„ Vizagapatam	22
„ Calicut	9	„ Bimlipatam	22
„ Beypore	9	„ Callingapatam	23
„ Cochin	10	„ Gopalpore	23
„ Alleppey	10	„ False Point	24
„ Tuticorin	12	Arrives CALCUTTA	26
„ Colombo	13		

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

Also for Batavia, Sourabaya, Tjillatjap, Palembang, Pontianak, Atcheen, Padang and Moluccos Islands, to go forward by the Messageries Maritime and Netherlands India S. N. Companies.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every week to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADER, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN, and MAHOMERAH.

The S. S. EUPHRATES, 803 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander G. G. C. Stevenson, will be despatched on FRIDAY next, the 3rd December 1875, at 4 P.M.

	Dec. 1875.		Dec. 1875.
Leaves BOMBAY	3	Arrive Busreh	22
„ Kurrachee	7	„ Mahomerah	22
„ Muscat	10	„ Fao	22
„ Bunder Abbas	12	„ Bushire	24
„ Linga	14	„ Linga	29
„ Bushire	16	„ Bunder Abbas	31
„ Fao	18	„ Jask ......Jan. 1876.	1
„ Mahomerah	18	„ Guader	3
Leaves BUSREH	19	„ Kurrachee	7
		Arrive BOMBAY	10

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE CALLING AT KATTYAWAR COAST PORTS.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will, during the Fair season, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every MONDAY at 2 P.M.

The S. S. EUPHRATES, 803 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander G. G. C. Stevenson, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 3rd December 1875, at 4 P.M.

The S. S. INDIA, 1060 Tons, 142 H. P., Commander J. Henderson, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 6th December 1875, at 2 P.M., calling at Verawul, Porebunder, Mangalore, and Cutch Mandvie.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM TO CARWAR AND INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

EVERY TUESDAY AT 4 P. M.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will despatch the S. S. KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander J. Avery, as above on TUESDAY, the 7th December 1875, at 5 P. M., returning to Bombay on SUNDAY at 6 P.M. She will call at—

Hurnee,	Dewghur,
Boria,	Malwan,
Rutnagherry,	Vingorla,
Jeytapore,	Goa (Panjim) and
Viziadroog,	Carwar.

For Freight and Passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 19th October 1875

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA. THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA, on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGERS' RATES.
(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class. (Including Wines.)	3rd Class. (Without food.)
Aden	£22	£15	£4
Suez	36	22	8
Port Said	38	24	9
Messina	50	34	14
Naples	50	34	14
Leghorn	50	34	14
Genoa	50	34	14
Marseilles	52	35	14-10

Children under 3 years, free of charge. Children not above years, half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

SUMATRA, to sail on SATURDAY, 1st January 1876.
ASSIRIA, to sail on SATURDAY, 15th January 1876.
BATAVIA, to sail on TUESDAY, 1st February 1876.
AUSTRALIA, to sail on TUESDAY, 15th February 1876.

From the 1st January 1876 Steamers will leave Genoa on the and 24th, and Bombay on the 1st and 15th of every month, until further notice.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second-Class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 9, Hummum Street,

Bombay, 20th August 1875.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, via SUEZ CANAL

The regular Steamers leave TRIESTE on the 1st and BOMBAY on the 10th of every month.

THE following or other First-class Steamers will be despatched from BOMBAY TO TRIESTE : —

Tons. H.P.
Passenger Steamer JUNO, 3,124, 400, about 9th Dec. 1875.

All the accommodation for Passengers by the S. S. "Juno" is already engaged.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to the Agency of the Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company.

A. C. GUMPERT, Agent.

24, Bombay Green, 27th October 1875.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE

Vessels.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	Dec.
VENETIA	G. J. Babot	2726	450	6th—Southampton.
MONGOLIA	A. Coleman	2833	530	13th—Suez, &c.
CATHAY	R. T. Dundas	2983	500	20th—Southampton

Passengers are booked to Malta, Gibraltar and Southampton by every Mail. The Southampton Steamers proceed to that port direct ; but by the alternate Steamers passengers change vessels at Suez.

Passengers to Brindisi, Ancona, and Venice are carried by every Steamer, but proceed by rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon, on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M. precisely on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 19th November 1875.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On TUESDAY, the 14th Dec. 1875, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S S GEELONG, (1,834 Tons), Captain C. Fraser, will be despatched as above carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on SATURDAY, the 11th December 1875.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 30th November 1875.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL via SUEZ CANAL.

THE following or other First Class Steamers of the ANCHOR LINE will sail from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL as underneath, and will be despatched from Bombay to Liverpool on or about the dates mentioned. A fortnight's notice will be given of the exact day of sailing.

	Tons	H.P.	From Glasgow. Saturday.	Liverpool. Saturday.	Bombay. Wednesday.
INDIA	2290	500	23rd Oct.	30th Oct.	15th Dec.
MACEDONIA	2273	486	6th Nov.	13th Nov.	5th Jan.

To be followed by regular sailings.

All the Steamers of this Line carry a Surgeon and a Stewardess, and have superior First Class accommodation fitted with every convenience. They have also exceptionally good Second Class accommodation.

Passengers and Cargo booked through to New York in connection with the Anchor Line Transatlantic Service.

Fares from Bombay to Liverpool.		Suez.
FIRST CLASS	Rs. 500	Rs. 350
SECOND CLASS	„ 300	„ 200

A reduction of 15 per cent. will be given on Return Passages to all who re-embark by Anchor Line Steamer within twelve months of time of landing.

For Passage, Freight, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 6th October 1875.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.

FOR LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL, TO SAIL WEDNESDAY, 15TH DECEMBER.

THE powerful Steamer INDIA, 2 289 Tons, 500 H. P., J. Harris, Commander, will sail for LIVERPOOL from BOMBAY via Suez Canal on WEDNESDAY, 15th December. This steamer has superior first class accommodation fitted with every comfort and convenience. The saloon is large and well ventilated and the Punkas are worked by steam.

For Passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 1st December 1875.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per S. S. INDIA, arrived from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, are REQUESTED TO SEND their BILLS of LADING and DELIVERY ORDERS for our inspection and countersignature and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS.

No CLAIMS for DAMAGE or SHORT DELIVERY will be admitted under any circumstances unless PASSED by the CAPTAIN before DEPARTURE of the vessel.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents s. s. India.

Bombay, 30th November 1875.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

AUCTION SALE of handsome French polished and carved blackwood household furniture, rich star-cut-glass ware, best plated and porcelain wares, a milch buffalo gives 8 to 10 seers milk daily and calf, hencoop, &c., at No. 79 Malabar Hill, next to the house lately occupied by the Hon. J. K. Bythell, in the lane opposite Messrs. Kemp's Dispensary.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 3rd instant, sale commencing at 1 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the abovementioned place, the handsome household furniture, &c., the property of a gentleman leaving Bombay. The sale comprises rich star-cut-glass ware, handsome dinner, dessert and breakfast services, best electro plated table spoons and forks, in mahogany case for 12 persons, cruet pickle and egg frames, ice pitcher, biscuit box, sugar basin, butter cooler, set of tea and coffee services, toastrack, oblong and round waiters, table and chamber candlesticks, reading lamp, ivory handle table cutlery, and handsomely carved and French polished blackwood furniture comprising conversation and reclining couches, drawing room pier, waiting, washing and dressing tables, toilet stands, chiffoniers, teapoys, and set of dining table in 5 pieces for 10 persons sideboard, single and double screens, drawing room, bed room, easy, arm, and without arm chairs ; whatnot, compots, clothes presses, drawing-room, Cambay carpets, 1 and 4 light hanging argand lustres, flower vases, table ornaments, telescope, bath dispense and cook room furniture, a milch buffalo gives 8 to 10 seers milk daily and calf, hencoop, &c., &c.

The above is now on view.

SALE OF SHARES IN THE ALEXANDRA SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, AND FRERE LAND AND PIER COMPANY, LIMITED.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 3rd inst, at 3 P. M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Share Bazaar by order of Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy, Esquire, and on account and at the risk of Sha Tribhowan Anundjee.

55 Shares in the Alexandra Spinning and Weaving Company, and 107 Shares in the Frere Land and Pier Company.

SALE OF SUPERIOR SECOND CLASS MOULMEIN TEAK SQUARES, BOARDS AND SCANTLINGS.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 4th inst, at 2 P. M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Kassara Bunder :—

200 superior second class Moulmein Teak squares ; and at the Mazagon Darookhana, 50 tons of Teak Boards and Scantlings of various sizes.

In small convenient lots to suit the requirements of purchasers.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY next, the 6th instant, at 2 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms :—

10 bales grey shirtings.
5 cases coloured prints.
50 tins, each 144 lbs., printing ink.
7 casks writing and copying ink, from Henry Stephens, 171, Aldersgate Street, London, consisting of blue, black, copying and writing, brilliant red and black, copying and writing, marking, carmine, cabinet fancy assorted, commercial violet copying, and gums in bottles of various sizes.

By order of Dhunjee Vusta, trading under the name of Hurjeewun Kishore, and on account and at the risk of Borah Heptoolla Baboojee.

384½ pair Begad (imitation gold leaves).

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 3rd December 1875.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Now Ready, Third Edition Revised, p.p. 850. Price Rs. 18.

A MANUAL OF SURVEYING FOR INDIA,
DETAILING THE MODE OF OPERATIONS ON THE TRIGONOMETRICAL, TOPOGRAPHICAL AND REVENUE SURVEYS OF INDIA.
COMPILED BY
COLONEL H. L. THUILLIER, C.S.I.—Royal Artillery, F.R.S.—F.R.A.S.—F.R.G.S., &c.
AND
LIEUT.-COLONEL R. SMYTH, late Bengal Artillery.

Prepared for the use of the Survey Department of India, and published under the authority of the Government of India.

THIRD EDITION REVISED AND ENLARGED.

THACKER, VINING & Co.,
BOMBAY.

PHOSPHODYNE.

THE Undersigned beg respectfully to intimate that they only sell the above preparation for CASH.

Per Case, 10s. 6d. to 1s. 9d. per Rupee=Rs. 6.

D. S. KEMP & Co., BOMBAY.

ENTOMOLOGY.

BUTTERFLY NETS, FORCEPS,
INSECT BOXES, CAMPHOR DRYING BOTTLES
PINS, CORK SHEETING, CHLOROFORM,
DISSECTING INSTRUMENTS.

D. S. KEMP & Co., BOMBAY.

SPECTACLES.
EYE GLASSES.
COLOURED EYE PRESERVERS.
Set in Frames of
Blue Steel, Gilt Steel, Gold,
Nickel-plated Steel, Gilt Sterling Silver,
Tortoise-shell.

Assorted for every Degree of Short or Long Sight, and Guaranteed of first quality.

EVERY ASSISTANCE AND INFORMATION SUPPLIED.

D. S. KEMP & Co., BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TOWN HALL.

GREAT ATTRACTION.
GRAND INSTRUMENTAL AND VOCAL
CONCERT
THIS SATURDAY AFTERNOON, DEC. 4TH,
BY THE
CARANDINI
OPERATIC & BALLAD COMPANY,
ASSISTED BY THE SPLENDID
BAND OF THE 1ST BATTALION
2ND QUEEN'S ROYAL REGIMENT,

By the kind permission of MAJOR HIRSEY and OFFICERS.

REDUCTION IN THE CHARGE OF ADMISSION.
CHAIRS, Rs. 2.
PROMENADE & limited number of Chairs, Re. 1.
TO COMMENCE AT 5-30 AND CONCLUDE AT 7.

IN CHANCERY.—RE ASIATIC BANKING CORPORATION.—NOTICE is hereby given, that an EIGHTH and FINAL DIVIDEND at the rate of 1s. 2d. per lb. will be paid on and after the 10th instant. IMMEDIATE APPLICATION should be made as the Liquidation will be CLOSED on the 31st December.

L. FLETCHER,
Attorney for the Official Liquidator.

Rampart Row, 2nd December 1875.

MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.—A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the MUNICIPAL CORPORATION of Bombay will be held in the Municipal Offices TO-DAY at 3 P.M., for the consideration of the business already advertised.

H. WYNFORD BARROW,
Clerk, Municipal Corporation and Secretary, Town Council.

Municipal Offices, Bombay, 3rd December 1875.

NOTICE.—WRITTEN OFFERS will be received by the MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER for the LEASING of the MUNICIPAL BRICK WORKS AT PANWELL, with the MACHINERY and RIGHT to USE the CLAY for the year 1876, or for a longer period.

Offers must be sealed and addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and sent in not later than the 3rd of January 1876

All information on this subject will be given on personal application at this Office.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,

RIENZI WALTON, C. E.,
Executive Municipal Engineer.

Executive Engineer's Office, 2nd December 1875.

THE INDIAN CODE
OF
CRIMINAL PROCEDURE,
FIFTH EDITION,
VIZ.,
THE CODE OF CRIMINAL PROCEDURE
ACT X OF 1872,
TOGETHER WITH
THE ALTERATIONS AND ADDITIONS MADE BY
ACT XI. OF 1874,
WITH
RULINGS OF ALL THE HIGH COURTS IN INDIA, AND
THE CHIEF COURTS IN THE PUNJAUB, OUDH,
AND THE CENTRAL PROVINCES,
BY
FENDAL CURRIE, Esq., of Lincoln's Inn,
Barrister-at-Law, City Magistrate of Lucknow,
With a full and copious Index.

Apply to

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE,
Meadow Street.

SHIRTS FOR THE PRESENT SEASON.

WHITE SHIRTS, X Quality, PLAIN LINEN FRONTS AND WRISTBANDS, well sewn and finished. Price Rs. 25 per ½ dozen.

WHITE SHIRTS, X Quality, LINEN WRISTBANDS AND PLEATED LINEN FRONTS. Price Rs. 25 per ½ dozen.

WHITE SHIRTS, B. Quality, PLAIN LINEN FRONTS AND WRISTBANDS. Price Rs. 33 per ½ dozen.

WHITE SHIRTS, B. Quality, LINEN WRISTBANDS AND PLEATED LINEN FRONTS. Rs. 33 per ½ dozen.
This is a good stout useful Shirt.

WHITE SHIRTS, C. Quality, PLAIN LINEN FRONTS AND WRISTBANDS. Rs. 38 per ½ doz.
This is a nice thin make.

WHITE SHIRTS, C. Quality, LINEN WRISTBANDS AND PLEATED LINEN FRONTS. Rs. 38 per ½ dozen.

WHITE SHIRTS, M. 2 Quality, LINEN WRISTBANDS AND PLAIN LINEN FRONTS. Rs. 43 per ½ dozen. A fine texture suitable for Evening Dress.

WHITE SHIRTS, M. 2 Quality, LINEN WRISTBANDS AND PLEATED LINEN FRONTS. Rs. 43 per ½ dozen.

WHITE DRESS SHIRTS, beautifully EMBROIDERED FRONTS and LINEN WRISTBANDS. Rs. 10 each.

THE OXFORD SHIRT, with COLLAR ATTACHED, plain Military Fronts and Wristbands. These are recommended for the warm weather on account of the softness of texture, which does not cause irritation to the skin. Rs. 36 per ½ dozen.

THE ZEPHYR SHIRT, with COLLAR ATTACHED, same as last but much thinner, and can be worn in the hottest parts of India. Rs. 36 per ½ dozen.

SILK and WOOL SHIRTS, in BLACK and WHITE STRIPES. Rs. 9-8 each.

SILK AND WOOL SHIRTS, in FANCY COLOURED STRIPES. Rs. 9-8 each.

SILK and WOOL SHIRTS, in BLACK and WHITE FANCY PATTERNS. Rs. 9-8 each.

SILK AND WOOL SHIRTS, in FANCY COLOURED PATTERNS. Rs. 8-8 each.

FLANNEL SHIRTS, ALL WOOL, in BLACK and WHITE STRIPES. Rs. 8-8 each.

FLANNEL SHIRTS, ALL WOOL, in FANCY COLOURED STRIPES. Rs. 9-8 each.

FLANNEL SHIRTS, ALL WOOL, in BLACK and WHITE FANCY PATTERNS. Rs. 8-8 each.

FLANNEL SHIRTS, ALL WOOL, in FANCY COLOURED PATTERNS. Rs. 8-8 each.

SPUN SILK SHIRTS, in PLAIN COLOURS. Rs. 9-8 each.

SPUN SILK SHIRTS, in FANCY COLOURS. Rs. 9-8 each.

WATSON AND COMPANY,
8 & 9, CHURCH GATE STREET, AND 22 & 23
RAMPART ROW,
BOMBAY.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

SHERRY, to close an account—A few dozens of LINDSAY'S well known SHERRY at Rs. 20 per dozen. HENRY DODS and Co.

TO LET, TWO COMPARTMENTS of an upper Storied Bungalow, next door to the Grant Road Station, West. Rent Rs. 75 and Rs. 40.

CUMBALLA HILL—TO LET, FURNISHED, the HOUSE in the occupation of Mr. BROMLEY. Apply at Mr. BROMLEY'S Office, No. 8, Elphinstone Circle.

HAMILTON & Co.,
JEWELLERS & SILVERSMITHS,
RAMPART ROW.

CHRISTENING, WEDDING and BIRTHDAY PRESENTS :—

SETS of SILVER MUG, KNIFE, FORK and SPOON, in case Rs. 50 to 140.
CORAL and BELLS, Rs. 14 to 28.
SETS of SILVER KNIFE, FORK and SPOON, Rs. 25 to 70.
Do. SILVER GILT, Rs. 60 to 80.
SETS of FORK, SPOON and RING, Rs. 50 to 80.
PAP BOWL and SPOON, in case, Rs. 110 to 150.
CHILDREN'S SILVER MUGS, Rs. 30, 35, 42, 44, 48, 50, and 60.
SETS of 6 NAPKIN RINGS.
SETS of MUFFINEERS.
SILVER INKSTANDS.
SILVER MUSTARD POTS.
SILVER FISH COVERS.
SILVER AUGDANS.
SILVER TUMBLERS.
SILVER SALVERS.
SILVER EPERGNES.
SILVER BOUQUET HOLDERS.
SILVER CARD CASES.
SILVER CIGAR CASES.
SILVER SNUFF BOXES.
SILVER TROWELS for laying Foundation Stones, with Silver and Ivory Handles, patterns in great variety.

HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA, BOMBAY & SIMLA.

ELECTRO-PLATED WARE.

THE Company's Supplies of Electro-plated Goods are from the best Manufacturers only, and may be thoroughly relied upon for strength and wear. In elegance, novelty of designs, and variety of selection the Stock is unequalled by any in the Presidency.

TEA & COFFEE SERVICES,
comprising
Coffee Pot, Tea Pot, Covered Cream Jug and Sugar Basin.
Bachelor's Miniature Sets, and Family Services in a variety of pieces.

BUTTER DISHES,
Handsomely cut Glass, with plain, richly chased or engraved mounts.
Rs. 12-8, 15, 18, 20, 22-8, 25, 30, 36, 40, 45 and 50.
The New Revolving-Top Butter Dishes.
beautifully engraved and chased, Rs. 36, 40, 45 and 50.

BISCUIT CADDIES,
in new designs
of richly chased or engraved plate, or glass mounted with plate, at
Rs. 15, 18, 25, 28, 30, 33, 36, 40, 45, 50, 60, 70, 80 and 90.

MARMALADE OR JAM JARS,
of handsomely chased or engraved plate, or of cut glass mounted in plate,
Rs. 15, 20, 30.

EGG FRAMES.
in a variety of handsome patterns,
carrying 2, 4 or 6 cups, at
Rs. 18, 20, 27, 30, 36, 38, 40, 42, 45, 50, 54, 60 and 70.
Egg Steamers,
at
Rs. 22-8, 25, 27 and 30.

SARDINE BOXES,
of chased or engraved plate, or
of richly cut glass mounted in plate,
Rs. 15, 20, 30, 35 and 45.

CRUET FRAMES.

Miniature Breakfast Frames ;
Carrying Salt, Mustard, and 1 to 3 Cruets besides ; of the Basket, Camel, Donkey, Vineleaf and a variety of other pretty patterns
AT
Rs. 12-8, 14, 15, 16, 18, 20, 22-8, 24, 25, 28 and 30.
Full-sized Table Frames
of the latest and most elegant patterns
Rs. 30, 32, 33, 36, 40, 45, 48, 50, 56, 60, 70, 75, 90, 100 and 120.

MUFFINEERS,
Plate and Glass mounted in plate, a Variety of Shapes, per pair
Rs. 5, 7, 10,
and in sets of three, in cases,
Rs. 25, 30, 40 and 50.

PICKLE FRAMES,
Carrying two or three bottles,
Rs. 36, 40, 45, 50, 54, 60, 70 and 80.

TOAST RACKS,
in a variety of neat and handsome patterns,
Rs. 10, 15, 20, 30.

OVAL SIDE DISHES.
of the Beaded, and other Patterns, at per pair, forming at pleasure four dishes,
Rs. 80, 90, 100, 108, 110, 120, 125.
Oval Breakfast Dishes,
each, forming at pleasure one each open and covered dishes, with drainer,
Rs. 40, 45, 55, and 65.
The New Oval Revolving Top Breakfast Dishes,
a great acquisition to the Breakfast Table, in choice and elegant designs, per pair
Rs. 145, 160, 180 and 200.
The New Hot Water VEGETABLE DISHES,
With moveable tripatite division for three different Vegetables,
Rs. 90, 100, 120 and 130.

SALT CELLARS AND SPOONS,
cases containing 4 or 6 each, in a variety of beautiful patterns, at
Rs. 36, 40, 45, 50, 54, 60, 65, 70, 80 and 90.
In Silver,
Rs. 75, 85, 100, 120 and 150.

FISH HELPERS,
at, each pair,
Rs. 16, 18, 22-8, 25, 28, 32, 36 and 40.
Sets of Fish Knives with Pearl or Ivory handles,
Rs. 100 to 200.

NAPKIN RINGS,
in sets of 4 and 6,
richly chased or engraved and in Scale work,
Rs. 10, 20, 30 and 50.
Oak and Plate Napkin Rings,
Rs. 45 and 50.

DESSERT KNIVES AND FORKS
Richly chased engraved or plain in Ivory, Pearl or Plate handles ; sets of 6 and 12, and 18, in handsome cases,
Rs. 60, 70, 80, 100, 120 and 150.

TABLE CANDLESTICKS,
with Shades complete at, each pair,
Rs. 27, 30, 36, 40, 45, 50, 54 and 60.
Chamber Candlesticks,
With Shades and Extinguishers, at, each pair,
Rs. 20, 25, 28, 30 and 33.

CIGAR LAMPS,
a great convenience for Clubs and Messes,
Rs. 20 to 40.

AG-DANS AND ASH TRAYS,
In new and elegant Shapes,
Rs. 2, 5, 10 and 20.
BEER MUGS,
with or without covers, engraved or plain from
Rs. 10 to 45.
The New Oak and Plate Drinking Cup,
Rs. 18 to 40.

DRINKING CUPS.
with reversible Wine Cups closing into them, plain and engraved,
Rs. 7-8 to 30.
Telescopic do. Rs. 5 to 30.

COVERS FOR TUMBLERS,
CLARET GLASSES, WINE GLASSES, CUPS, &c
Plain and Fluted.
LARGE SIZE—For Tumblers, Breakfast Cups, Champagne Glasses, &c., each Rs. 3.
MEDIUM SIZE—For Claret Glasses, Ale Glasses, Tea Cups, &c., &c., each Rs. 2-8.
SMALL SIZE—For Wine Glasses, Liqueur Glasses, Coffee Cups, &c., &c., each Rs. 2.

CENTRE PIECES AND EPERGNES,
of the latest and choicest designs, Rs. 80, 90, 100, 135, 150, 170, 180 and 200.

DESSERT AND FLOWER STANDS,
in a variety of new and elegant designs, Rs. 75, 100, 150, and 200.

SALVERS AND WAITERS,
of 10, 12, 14, 16 and 18 inches diameter, in a variety of handsome patterns, at each Rs. 16, 18, 20, 25, 30, 36, 40, 45, 50, 60, 70, and 75.

INKSTANDS,
A selection of beautiful patterns very suitable for presentation,
Rs. 38, 40, 54, 60, 70, 80 and 90.

CUPS AND GOBLETS,
In Silver and Plate,
FOR
Presentation, Prize, or Testimonial
purposes, richly chased or engraved, with and without handles,
at Rs. 16, 18, 20, 21, 25, 28, 30, 33, 36, 40, 45, 50, 60, 65, 70, and 75, 80, 90, 150, 175, to 300.

A handsome lot of Racing, Boating and Shooting Cups just received.

DOUBLE WALLED ICE JUGS,
Preserve Iced Drinks, Champagne or Claret Cup, at a low temperature for a much longer period than other vessels. The constant use of them is attended with *great convenience and economy.* Richly plated in plain frosted work and variety of handsomely chased patterns, each—Rs. 35 to 60.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LIMITED,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

SHIRTS ! SHIRTS ! SHIRTS !

BADHAM AND COMPANY.

THIS Department is under the Superintendence of a FIRST CLASS CUTTER just arrived from one of the BEST LONDON HOUSES ; we can guarantee a perfect fitting Shirt.

Sample Shirt made to measure in 12 hours.

	Rs. a.		Rs. a.
Badham's Oxford Cloth, all new Patterns with Collars attached cool and absorbing, highly recommended for Mofussil wear ..each	6 8	The above, with Extra Superfine Long Cloth......... Long Cloth, made as above, Cambric Front and Cuffs ....each	3 12
Badham's Zephyr Cloth, neat Patterns with Collars attached, equal to Spun Silk ....each	6 8	Badham's Dress Shirts, Superfine Longcloth, Hem-Stitched and embroidered.....................each	7 8 to 9 8
Badham's best French Cambric with Collars attached, all the latest Patterns, warranted fast colour..each	5 0	Badham's Silk and Wool Shirts, thoroughly shrunk, in plain colours or Fancy Stripes.............each	9 0
Badham's English printed Cambric with Collars attached, the latest Designs.......................each	4 0	Wove, or Printed Flannels, plain Colours and Neat Fancy Stripes, very soft, thoroughly Shrunk..each	8 8
Badham's Superfine Longcloth, best Linen Fronts and Cuffs, new Military Fronts ....each	5 0	Spun Silk, a Delightful Material, plain Colours or Neat Fancy Stripes ....each	11 0

Our new ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE and PATTERNS, with instructions for Self-measurement, FREE on Application.

A Large Stock of ready made Shirts always on Hand ready for immediate use.

BADHAM AND COMPANY.

WANTED.

WANTED IN BOMBAY, A FIRST CLASS INFLUENTIAL AGENT for INDENT BUSINESS. Apply giving full particulars as to terms and class of Goods, to Mr. JAMES J. McCABE, United Service Hotel, Delhi. Mr. McCABE will return to Bombay in the early part of next year.

HOUSES TO BE LET.

TO LET, BUNGALOWS at Malabar, Cumballa, Breach Candy, Worlee and Bandora Hills, and all over Bombay. Cheap Offices and Residences in the Fort. A printed list on application. Several Bungalows for sale. For particulars apply to

R. KOLAJI & Co., Estate and House Agents.
No. 1, Church Gate Street, opposite *Times of India.*

HOTELS.

MALABAR FAMILY HOTEL
BREACH CANDY, MALABAR HILL,
BOMBAY.

THIS HOTEL is located in the finest, coolest, most healthy and fashionable part of Bombay. "It is close to the sea," and surrounded by Gardens and beautiful Scenery.

The Rooms are very large, and fitted up with every home comfort.

Testimonials, with view of Hotel, forwarded on application.

The distance is within half an hour's drive of the Fort, and fifteen minutes from the G. I. P. and B. B. & C. I. Railways.

Terms—Moderate.

W. B. SARGENT,
Proprietor.

FOR SALE.

For Sale at this Office.

THE TRIAL AND DEPOSITION
OF
MULHAR RAO GAEKWAR OF BARODA.

Price—Rs. 3 per Copy.

CONTENTS :

Introduction.
Report of the Baroda Commission of 1873.
Proceedings before the Commission of 1875.
Resolution of the Government of India.
Report of the European Commissioners.
Opinions of the Native Members of the Commission.
Proclamation by the Government of India deposing the Gaekwar.

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

THE ACT of PARLIAMENT constituting the HIGH COURT of BOMBAY, with the Letters Patent and other Documents relating to the same. Price RUPEES THREE.

FOR SALE at COST PRICES.—
Fine Cream Laid Demy ...... 18 by 23.
Fine Blue Laid Demy .... 18 by 23.
Apply to Messrs. BHICOO SAZBA & Co., 23, Apollo Street.

Established 1751.

GOLDSMITH'S ALLIANCE, LIMITED,
(Late A. B. Savory and Sons),
MANUFACTURING SILVERSMITHS,
11 & 12, CORNHILL, LONDON, ENGLAND.

EXPORT PRICE LIST.

Silver Spoons and Forks, Fiddle Pattern..............8s. 2d. per oz
Ditto ditto Queen's do. ....8s. 6d. „

QUEEN'S PATTERN,

		s. d.	£ s. d.
12 Table Spoons	40 ozs.	at 6 6	13 0 0
12 Dessert ditto	25 „	at 6 6	8 2 6
12 Table Forks	40 „	at 6 6	13 0 0
12 Dessert ditto	25 „	at 6 6	8 2 6
2 Gravy Spoons	12 „	at 6 6	3 18 0
1 Soup Ladle	10 „	at 6 6	3 5 0
4 Sauce ditto	12 „	at 7 0	4 4 0
4 Salt Spoons	..		2 4 0
12 Tea ditto	14 „	at 7 0	4 18 0
1 Pair Sugar Tongs	..		1 5 0
			£61 19 0

A Pamphlet illustrated with 300 Engravings, and containing the prices of Silver Plate, Plated Ware, Watches, Clocks, and Jewellery, will be forwarded gratis and post free on application.

Freight, Insurance, and Shipping Expenses are charged.

Orders addressed to the Goldsmiths' Alliance, Limited, 11 and 12, Cornhill, London, and accompanied by a remittance of 20 per cent., will be forwarded through their Agents,

Messrs. Ewart, Latham, & Co., Bombay.
Messrs. Parry & Co., Madras
Messrs. Colvin, Cowie, & Co., Calcutta ,
Messrs. Gillanders, Arbuthnot, & Co., Calcutta.

TO SMOKERS.

JUST TO HAND
A CHOICE PARCEL OF
CAVITE CIGARS
AND
CHEROOTS,
THE FINEST IMPORTATION OF THE SEASON,
Rs. 65 per 1,000.

DINDIGULS,
No. 1,
A SPECIAL LOT, WELL MATURED.

TRICHINOPOLY CHEROOTS
AND
CIGARS,
SPECIALLY PREPARED OF SELECTED
TOBACCO,
and in SUPERB condition.

COCONADAS.
LEISURE HOURS.
DOLLY VARDENS.
BABINGTONS.
BURMAHS.
OFFICE.

JUST RECEIVED A SMALL PARCEL OF
REAL
HAVANNAH CIGARS.
INTENDING PURCHASERS ARE RECOMMENDED TO MAKE
EARLY APPLICATION.

FOR SPECIAL PRICE LIST APPLY TO
J. NEUBERG,
MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

FOR SALE,

INDIA TO ENGLAND BY THE LEVANT AND THE DANUBE.

Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette.*

Price—ONE RUPEE.

May be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, and from Messrs Thacker, Vining & Co.

CAUTION
TO
BUYERS
AND
CONSUMERS
OF
OIL.

The extensive reputation of our oil having led others to imitate our brand and copy the general style of our packages in branding and packing inferior goods, we would caution the purchasers and consumers of oil against such imitations, and recommend them to be sure and see that the words

"DEVOE'S BRILLIANT"

are stencilled on the cases and stamped on the high *Screw Tops.* None are genuine without our stamp on the screw top.

The Devoe Manufacturing Company,
127, Pearl and 80 Beaver Streets,
NEW YORK.

NOTICES.

DESCHAMPS AND CO.,
(OF MADRAS,)
CABINET MAKERS, UPHOLSTERERS,
BILLIARD-TABLE MAKERS,
CARRIAGE BUILDERS,
AND
GENERAL MANUFACTURERS
NEXT TO KEMP & CO.'S,
BOMBAY,

BEG to invite the attention of the PUBLIC to their large STOCK of every description of

FURNITURE,

for Drawing-room, Boudoir, Dining-room, Offices, Ante-room, Camp, Messes and Clubs, Durbar-hall, &c. &c.

CHURCH FURNITURE—Altar Tables, Pulpits, Desks, Fonts, carved Chairs, Arm-chairs, Lecterns, Fauld Stools, Prie-dieus, Benches, Communion Tables, Railings, Screens, Carpets, Velvets, Fringes, Cushions, &c. &c.

D. & Co. have furnished St. George's Cathedral, Emmanuel Church, Christ's Church, and many others all over India.

An ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE, containing upwards of 300 designs of their Furniture, can be had on application.

BILLIARD TABLES, full size, 12 feet by 6 feet, with Slates Scroll Legs, India Rubber Cushions, &c., &c., complete, Rs. 90, Cash.

SPARE INDIA RUBBER CUSHIONS, Rs. 90 ; Billiard Cloth, Rs. 16, Rs. 18, and Rs. 20 per yard.

Set of 3 Balls ....Rs. 35
Pool Balls 12 „ .... „ 100
Pyramidal 16 „ .... „ 140

BILLIARD CUES, No. 1, Rs. 2-8 ; Nos. 2 and 3, from Rs. 3 to Rs. 10 each.

Cue Tips, 8 Annas a Dozen
Chalk, 12 „ „

BAGATELLES BOARDS, all sizes, with or without slate, complete, from Rs. 80 to Rs. 350.

CARRIAGE of EVERY DESCRIPTION of the BEST MAKE, combining Elegance of Design, Superior Finish, and lightness of Construction.

BROUGHAMS, with 2 and 4 Seats, for one or a pair of Horses.

PILINTHUMS, very light Evening Carriages, 4 Seats, for 1 and 2 Horses.

PALANKEEN COACHES, with Venetians and Glass all round, comfortable for 4 persons, and well suited for Indian Climate.

MAIL PHAETON and WAGGONETTES, for 4 to 8 persons, with Patent Revolving Back Seats.

DOG CARTS, 4 and 2 Wheels, with or without Tops, American and London Patterns.

PONY PARK, VICTORIA and BASKET PHAETONS, very light, for 2 and 4 persons, for 1 or a pair of Ponies or a Horse.

CANOE BAROUCHES, newest pattern, received from London, Paris and Vienna ; handsome Carriages for a pair of Horses.

STATE CARRIAGES, with gilt and plated mountings, lined with the richest Silk and Damask.

BREAKS, MAIL COACHES, and other CARRIAGES made to order.

PRESENTATION ARTICLES AND TABLE ORNAMENTS—Flower Vases, Baskets, Trays, Parian Statues, Limoges Porcelain, Bronzes, one and two lights Candelabras richly ornamented, fine collection of Steel Engravings, Chromolithographs and Photographs, &c., &c., all from the best Houses in London and Paris.

ANAMALLEE, COFFEE, and GOOSEBERRY STICKS, all sizes.

FRENCH POLISH, made by D. & Co., the best in India, can also be had at their Establishment, with directions how to use it.

ICE MACHINE—Works as a pump, gives two, three, and four decanters of Ice in less than 3 minutes. These Apparatuses advantageously compete with those of M. Carré (we quote the report of the International Exhibition, Paris, 1867). They produce cold and ice without fire, pressure, or danger, and will undoubtedly prove very serviceable to Housewives, Hospitals, and others. Can be seen in working order in their Establishment.

GARDEN PUMPS, double action, easy to work by hand quite a novelty in Bombay, Rs. 12 each.

MADRAS MATTING, very strongly made, for Verandahs Ante-rooms, Staircases, &c.

D. & Co. have a large stock of well-selected patent Door-locks Box and Cupboard Locks with two Keys, Padlocks of sizes, from 4 to 6 levers, Porcelain Knobs with Locks for half-doors, Picture Nails with brass heads, Picture Rings, Picture Cords, Gilt Nails, and Punka Wheels.

READING LAMPS—New models for candles, used principally for Verandahs, Tents, Bedrooms ; they are Punka-proof.

KEROSINE LAMPS, expressly made for India, Punka-proof, give a light equal to that imparted by 14 candles. Rs. 25.

MARBLE, for Pavement, white and black. 1 square foot ; Mosaic Pavements of very handsome design.

CURTAIN MATERIALS ; Glass Insulators for Pianos and Cots.

HORSE-HAIR CLOTH ; China and French Damasks, Red Velvet, Satin, Cretonnes, and Morocco Leathers.

CARPETS, with borders, new patterns, Brussels, Axminster and Velvet Pile. From Rs. 3 to Rs. 7 per yard.

WALL PAPERS—Border Papers for Half-doors, Ceilings, Punkas ; for Theatres, representing Landscapes, Streets, and Drawing-rooms, &c. &c.

D. & Co. also undertake repairing, re-lining, and polishing all sorts of Furniture, Billiard Tables, and Bagatelle Boards, and re-colouring Pool Balls.

The large Patronage D. & Co. have been favoured with all over India for many years, and having furnished from their Manufactory the Government Houses of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, the Nizam of Hydrabad, the Maharajah of Travancore, Vizianagram and Oodeypore, and others, makes them hope for continuance of it.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE OF CARRIAGE WITH PRICES, SENT ON APPLICATION.

THE "GLOBE EXPRESS"—SUEZ CANAL ROUTE.—Prepaid packages forwarded through this Agency are conveyed from the port of BOMBAY to LIVERPOOL by fast Steamers at the low rate of SIX ANNAS PER LB. or RUPEES TWO PER CUBIC FOOT. (Jewellery, Watches, and other valuables excepted.) Large shipments charged at cargo rates. For further particulars apply to

WHEATLEY, MADDEN & Co.,
Bombay Agents.

BOMBAY, BARODA, & CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.—Undersigned will be prepared to receive TENDERS up to the 7th December 1875, for the LANDING of the Company's STORES, MATERIALS, and FUEL in Bombay for three years from 1st January 1876 until 31st December 1878.

Copies of the conditions and Form of Tender, on which only Tenders can be received, can be obtained on application at Undersigned's Office, on or after the 29th instant.

Undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

CHARLES CURREY,
Agent, B. B. and C. I. Railway Company.

Company's Offices, Church Gate Street,
Bombay, 25th November 1875.

BOMBAY, BARODA, & CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.—Undersigned is prepared to receive TENDERS for the GENERAL and SMALL STORES, for the OILS, and for the STATIONERY, usually purchased by the Company in the Bombay Market, and required by the Company for 12 months from 1st January 1876.

Particulars and information as to the description and quantities estimated to be required, with Forms of Tender (on which only Tenders will be considered) can be obtained from the Storekeeper, Colaba, on and after the 29th November.

The Company will be at liberty to select one or more items from any Tender without reference to the other items on the same Tender.

SECURITY will be REQUIRED from the persons whose Tenders are ACCEPTED.

Tenders must specify the rate including delivery at the Company's Stores at Colaba, in such quantities as may from time to time during 1876 be required by the Storekeeper.

Tenders will be received up to 7th December 1875.

Undersigned will not be bound to accept the lowest or any Tenders.

CHARLES CURREY,
Agent, B. B. & C. I. Railway Company.

Company's Offices, Church Gate Street,
Bombay, 25th November 1875.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.—NOTICE.—REDUCTION OF RATE FOR WINES AND SPIRITS IN BOTTLES, AND RULES FOR CHARGING FRACTIONS OF ANNAS.

WINES AND SPIRITS.—Notice is hereby given that, after the end of the present Month, the rates over this Railway, for WINES and SPIRITS in bottles, will be REDUCED from the Fourth to the Third Class ordinary Goods rate.

The existing special rate of twelve annas per maund for Wines and Spirits in bottles, between Bombay or Byculla, and Poona or Kirkee, will remain in force. All other special rates with respect to these articles will be cancelled and withdrawn.

FRACTIONS OF ANNAS.—After the end of the present month, the following rules will be adopted in the case of fractions of annas in the charge for each ticket, or in charges for consignments of Goods, Parcels or other articles ; viz.

When the total to be paid is over four annas, if the fractions are less than six pies they will be dropped, if six pies or more an additional anna will be charged. If the total to be collected is less than four annas the next higher quarter of an anna will be charged in each case. For example in the case of a fare, or a charge for a consignment, that is actually, say, Rs. 5-2-6, Rs. 5-3-0 will be charged ; or where the charge is, say, Rs. 9-4-6, Rs. 9-5-0 will be charged. But in the case of a fare, or a charge for a consignment, which is say, Rs. 12-7-5, Rs. 12-7-0 only will be charged. In the case of a fare which is actually, say, 3 annas and 4 pies, 3 annas and 6 pies will be collected.

The minimum charge for a passenger fare is 6 pies, and the other minimum charges for Goods, Parcels, &c., as already advertised, remain in force.

HENRY CONDER,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 29th November 1875.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING, ENGRAVING, &c.

VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order, at a moderate prices.

Specimens may be seen at the "Bombay Gazette" Office

S. D'ESPERANCE,
COPPER-PLATE ENGRAVER & PRINTER.

BRASS STAMPS, OFFICIAL SEALS,
STEEL DIES WITH CRESTS,
ARMORIAL BEARINGS, MONOGRAMS, &c., &c.,
ENGRAVED and EMBOSSED in COLOURS, Neatly and with Despatch.

Bombay :—35, MEADOW STREET, FORT.

Wm. WATSON & Co.,
ARMY AND CIVIL AGENTS,
24, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.
113, FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON.

REMITTANCES EFFECTED at favourable Rates of Exchange. SOVEREIGNS and BANK OF ENGLAND NOTES supplied.
FIXED DEPOSITS received at liberal rates of Interest
PASSAGES ENGAGED and AGENCY BUSINESS conducted generally.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S
CELEBRATED
STEEL PENS.
Sold
By all Stationers
THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

THURSDAY EVENING, 2ND DEC. 1875.

TELEGRAPHIC communication with Europe by the Indo-European line was restored this morning, but up to the time of writing, the only commercial telegram received is Reuter's opening message of Tuesday morning, reporting the Liverpool Cotton Market dull, probable sales 8,000 bales, actual imports 10,000. Consols 95¾, an advance of ¼. French Rentes 104. The continued absence of telegrams has of course rendered business here extremely quiet. Very few transactions of any kind have been reported and until telegrams again come to hand in due course it is evident continued dulness will prevail.

In STERLING EXCHANGE the extent of the transactions reported has been exceptionally small. Both buyers and sellers are holding off for information as to the result of the allotments of Council drafts and rates are quite unchanged. We quote:—

Bank Bills on demand 1s. 9 9-16d. per Rupee.
Do. 6 months' sight 1s. 9 15-16d. „
Credits 3 „ 1s. 9 15-16d. „
Documents 3 „ 1s. 10d. „

On Calcutta and in Government Paper we do not hear of anything having been done and rates are unaltered.

The SHARE MARKET has been active to-day, especially for Spinning and Weaving scrip, and a general advance of Rs. 20 to Rs. 30 per share must be quoted. Mofussil Co.'s shares are also in demand at an improvement of Rs. 15, but other descriptions are only just steady.

For COTTON the demand has naturally been restricted by the want of telegrams and the purchases reported on European account have accordingly been restricted to a few small lots of old stuff at irregular prices according to quality. Of new Cotton the arrivals here are still very small, but in Khamgaum and Julgaum we hear that supplies are at last beginning to make a fair appearance as regards quantity, although the quality is as unsatisfactory as ever, and in a fortnight's time we may accordingly look for a more active state of affairs.

FREIGHTS are steady at £2-3-9 to £2-5 by Canal Steamers, but the dulness in Cotton of course restricts the quantity of cargo offering and to that extent the market shows less strength than formerly. With the short available supply of tonnage, however, we are not likely to see a drop of any importance if at all.

PIECE GOODS are moderately active at previous prices, but there is no new feature in the market worthy of notice.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Number of Shares.	Nomt. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Banks.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
300,000	100	all	5p.ct	Agra Bank	92 xd
22,000	1,000	all	10 do.	Bank of Bengal	1,450
20,000	500	all	10 do.	Bank of Bombay New	678½
5,250	1,000	all	8 do.	Bank of Madras	1,180
80,000	250	all	8 p.ct	Chartered Mercantile Bank. of I. L. & China	270
40,000	281¼	all	Nil.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank.	260
40,000	200	all	5 p.ct	Chartered Bank of India and China	190
40,000	250	125	5 do.	National Bank of India	107½
60,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	492½

LAND COMPANIES.

Number of Shares.	Nomt. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Banks.	Cash Rates per Share.
4,000	3,000	all	60	Colaba Land Co.	1,105
7,500	150	all	...	Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld	75
1,750	2,000	2 000	20 p.s.	Mazagon Land	500
6,000	1,400	all	15 do.	Port Canning Land Company, Limited	180

PRESS COMPANIES.

Number of Shares.	Nomt. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Banks.	Cash Rates per Share.
150	5,000	2,850	200 ps	Akbar Cotton Press Co.	1,475
200	2,000	1,100	50 ps	Albert Co. Kurrachee	700
100	500	all	18 p.c.	Albert Ginning Co.	650
250	1,000	200000	..	Alfred Mills Co.	1,105
150	12,000	11,000	425 ps	Apollo Press Co.	3,100
175	1,000	all	...	Bellary	705
155	500	all	65 ps	Berar Company (New)	495
1,000	350	all	42 ps	Indian Press Co.	260
400	250	all	6½ p.c.	Broach Cotton Co.	75
400	1,500	all	75 ps	Carwar Co.	825 xd
230	250	all	...	Coconada Press Co	50
500	1,880	all	700 ps	Colaba Press Co.	3,600 xd
500	300	all	Nil.	Dhollera P. & G. Co.	110
352	1,000	all	...	East India Press Co.	1,100
150	8,500	all	Rs. 200	Fort Press Co.	2,000
300	2,000	2,000	15 ps	Framji Cowasji Press Company	355
300	500	all	100 ps	French Press Co.	400
1,150	...	1,400	100 ps	Imperial Press Co.	425
8,125	400	350	45 ps	Mofussil Press & Ginning Co.	375
600	2,000	5,000	...	Nicol Press Manufacturing Co., Ld.	1,250
120	-	1,500	250 ps	Prince of W. Press	650
300	500	all	100 ps	Sassoon's Press Co.	550
400	500	750	45 ps	Scinde Press Co.	375
100	1,000	750	...	Scinde & Punjaub Cotton Press Co., Limited	1,000
150	850	all	12 p.c.	Victoria Cotton Gin and Press Co	600nl
450	1,000	..	125ps*	Volkart's United Press Co.	800

* Per share, for the half-year.

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Number of Shares.	Nomt. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Banks.	Cash Rates per Share.
600	1,250	all	100*	Alexandra Spinning	1,125
500	2,500	all	150*	Alliance Spinning	2,560
300	2,000	all	...	Bhownuggur M. & P. Co.	1,400
900	1,000	all	70*	Bombay United	1,085
400	150	150	10*	Broach Mills	175
900	1,000	750	...	Colaba Spinning	625
2,500	2,000	all	100p.s	Dhurumsey Spinning	9[illegible]5
1,500	1,250	all	60p.s	Fleming S. W. Co.	865
1,400	1,000	all	80ps*	Great Eastern	1020
700	1,000	all	60p.s	Hindustan S. W. Co.	985
750	1,000	all	65p.s	Jewraj Balloo Mills	990
[illegible]	...	800	...	Khandeish Spinning	780
300	1,250	all	Nil	Madras Spinning	900
...	...	500	...	Madras U. Spinning	925
2,500	1,000	all	70	Manockji Petit's	1,120
1,050	1,000	all	100ps*	Morarjee Spinning	1,120
4,000	625	all	40ps*	Oriental	695
600	1,250	250	...	Prince of Wales Spinning	625
110	1,000	1,000	200p.s	Soonderdas Spinning	855
500	1,000	250	125ps	Do. do. 1/4 share.	200

* Per share for the half-year.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Number of Shares.	Nomt. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Banks.	Cash Rates per Share.
...	£20	218·3·0	5 p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	254
...	£20	103·14·6	do.	Do. New £20 Shares	126
...	£20	65·7·3	do.	Ditto	72
...	£20	21·13·1	do.	Ditto	32
...	100	1,000	do.	B.B. & C.I. Railway Co.	1,100
...	£18	196·5·15	do.	Do. New Shares	220

MISCELLANEOUS.

Number of Shares.	Nomt. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Banks.	Cash Rates per Share.
1,000	12,500	1500	240ps.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,660
1,000	50	all	4½ pct	Bombay Gas Company	57
600	1,000	all	...	Bombay Saw Mill Co.	650
800	500	300	30ps.	Landing & Shipping Co. of Kurrachee, Ld.	165
2,150	200	100	8 p. t	Malabar Company, Ld.	80
1,000	5[illegible]	all	4 ps	Mechanics' Build'gs Co.	23
1,990	50[illegible]	all	30 ps	Treacher & Co.	395
...	25[illegible]	all	40 ps	Viegas Patent Slip	35

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

Number of Shares.	Nomt. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Date L'dation.	Banks.	Cash Rates per Share.
...	95	119½	...	Bank of China	1
...	...	...	...	East India Bank	1

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE SHIP TYTHONUS, 1,152 tons, Captain T. J. O. Anderson, will sail to-day for Calcutta, in ballast.

THE S. S. J. C. STEVENSON, 1,543 tons, Captain C. Straker, sailed yesterday for Liverpool via the Suez Canal, with a general cargo.

THE S. S. PEHLWAN, 51 tons, Nacoda, arrived in harbour yesterday from Coast and Carwar, with a general cargo, and seventy-one deck passengers.

THE P. AND O. CO'S S. S. PERA, 1,202 tons, Captain R. Methven, arrived in harbour yesterday from Australia, &c., with Australian Mail, and the following passengers.—From Melbourne to Bombay.—Mr. Souttar, Miss Martha Cain, Mr. R. Morrow, Mr. J. St. Quintain, and Lieut Col Mylne. From Galle to Bombay.—Mr. Jones, and one native. From Sydney to Bombay.—Lieut. Col. Crowe. From Melbourne to Venice.—Mr. Charles Edwards. From Melbourne to Southampton.—Mr. W. Taylor. She reports that during the voyage the ship Electra, of London, off Mount Dilly reported all well. She brought the following cargo.—14 cases wine, 6 cases meat, 1 case medicine, 13 casks tallow, and 1 box specie.

ARRIVALS.

Dec.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
2	Pera (s)	Methven	Melbourne, Nov 4.
	Pehlwan (s)	Nacoda	Carwar, Nov 29.

DEPARTURES.

Dec.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
2	Bushire Merchant	McGregor	Chittagong.
	Marie	Guguin	London via Cochin.
	J. C. Stevenson (s)	Straker	Liverpool.

The ship Tythonus, Andrews, to Calcutta, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The Steamer Pehlwan, to Coast and Carwar, was entered out for loading yesterday.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Nov.
28 Tenasserim (s) ......Wells ...... Isle of Wight, Oct 17.
Sultan (s) ......Owen ...... London, Oct 16.
Empress of India ......Jones ...... Moulmein, Nov 12.

DEPARTURES.

Nov.
28 Malda (s) ....
Ethiopia (s) ....

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Nov.
27 Yoke .... Coconada.
28 Rajpootana (s) ...... Bombay.
Zenobia .... London.
29 Celeste .... Liverpool.

DEPARTURES.

Nov.
27 Socotra (s) .... Bombay.
29 Rajpootana (s) ...... Calcutta.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

BOMBAY, 1ST DECEMBER, 1875.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fah ...... 29·920
Temperature of the Air ...... 79·4
Wet Bulb Thermometer ...... 71·0
Dew Point ...... 67·1
Relative humidity of Air ...... 0·668
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8). 4·8
Maximum temperature of air (read at 9-30 a.m. on following day) ...... 85·2
Minimum do. do ...... 72·2
General Direction of wind...ENE, N, NE, WNW, NW, N.
Movement of wind in 24 hours 202

DAILY IMPORTS—DECEMBER 2.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Dewa Gungadhur, 50 boxes tinned plates, Ebramjee Noorbhoy.
Zampa s, 500 bundles hoop iron, Lalljee Oomersy.

FROM LONDON.

Cathay s, 51 casks beer, Nusserwanjee Aspundiarjee.
Tythonus, 22 bales printing papers, Ramdass Canjee; 12 cases matches, John S Elmore and Co.
Zeal s, 3 cases thread, Esbhoy Tyabally.
Travancore s, 28 cases port, 20 cases sherry, and 10 cases catalern, D S Kemp and Co.
Antrim, 200 boxes candles, Byramjee Shapoorjee.
J C Stevenson s, 2 cases capsules, Ardaseer Byramjee.

FROM GLASGOW.

Juno s, 10 cases dye, Vinay and Co.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Arabia s, 150 cases brandy, Sorabjee Cowasjee; 50 cases brandy, L Sibille and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—DECEMBER 2.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Clive s, 454 bags galls, Nuthoo Soonderjee; 40 bales wool, Ramsugun Shamdass; 15 bales wool, W Nicol and Co; 138 bales wool, Finlay, Scott and Co; 35 bales wool, Harridass Bhimjee; 8 bales wool, Tyebjee and Co; 30 bales wool, Ramjee Roychund; 38 bales cotton, J C Bushby and Co; 50 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 44 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co; 100 bales cotton, Chamandass Madowdass; 6 bales cotton, W and A Graham; 59 bales wool, Lilladhur Govindjee; 200 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co; 31 bales cotton Wallace and Co; 60 bales cotton, Mooljee Anundjee.

India s, 3,325 bundles coir yarn, Munjee Heerjee; 60 bales wool, Calliaujee Govindjee; 55 bales wool, Jevundass Premjee; 55 bales cotton, Becherdass Ambeedass; 300 bags myrabollams, Mowjee Godoo; 140 bales cotton, Vithuldass Nagraz; 325 bags wheat, Ralli Brothers.

FOR LONDON.

Carrie Clark, 6,108 bundles coir yarn, Canjee Lilladhur.
Calcutta, 200 cwt bones, Woomerbhoy Chandabhoy.
Venetia s, 9 bales hides, Ahmedbhoy Khanbhoy; 60 pieces E teeth, Chandmull Nathumull; 14 cases gum, Mooljeebhoy Gangjee; 1,100 bags rapeseed, Ralli Brothers; 14 bundles E teeth, A R Ahmed; 3 cases fishmaws and 4 cases M o'Pearl shells, L Khakey; 15 cwts horns, 5 cases fishmaws and 12 cases P feathers, D Hassum; 2 cases shawls and 1 case carpets Sir C Forbes and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Juno s, 50 bales cotton, A Kunkler and Co; 600 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 100 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR HULL.

Hospodar s, 250 bags linseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Tcherkask s, 300 bags ground-nuts and 5,000 bags rapeseed, Ewart, Latham and Co.

FOR SUEZ.

Juno s, 17 cwts sandalwood, 18 pots rosa oil, and 2 pots coolfa oil, M M Misree.

THE LOAD-LINE.

THE clauses in the new Act with regard to the load line, which came into operation on the 1st November, are as follows:—1. The owner of every British ship shall, before entering his ship outwards upon any voyage for which he is required so to enter her, or, if that is not practicable, as soon after as may be, mark upon each of her sides amidships, or as near thereto as is practicable, in white or yellow on a dark ground, or in black on a light ground, a circular disc, 12 in. in diameter, with a horizontal line 18 in. in length drawn through its centre; 2. The centre of this disc shall indicate the maximum load-line in salt water to which the owner intends to load the ship for that voyage; 3. He shall also, upon so entering her, insert in the form of entry delivered to the collector or other principal officer of Customs a statement in writing of the distance in feet and inches between the centre of this disc and the upper edge of each of the lines indicating the position of the ship's decks which is above that centre; 4. If default is made in delivering this statement in the case of any ship, any officer of Customs may refuse to enter the ship outwards; 5. The master of the ship shall enter a copy of this statement in the agreement with the crew before it is signed by any member of the crew, and no superintendent of any mercantile marine office shall proceed with the engagement of the crew until this entry is made; 6. The master of the ship shall also enter a copy of this statement in the official log-book; 7. When a ship has been marked as by this section required, she shall be kept so marked until her next return to a port of discharge in the United Kingdom. Any owner or master of a British ship who neglects to cause his ship to be marked as by this Act required, or to keep her so marked, and any person who conceals, removes, alters, defaces, or obliterates, or suffers any person under his control to conceal, remove, alter, deface, or obliterate any of the said marks, except in the event of the particulars thereby denoted being lawfully altered, or except for the purpose of escaping capture by an enemy, shall for each offence incur a penalty not exceeding £100. If any of the marks required by this Act is in any respect inaccurate, so as to be likely to mislead, the owner of the ship shall incur a penalty not exceeding £100.—It is stated that the north-country ship owners have established a Protection Society to watch the operation of the Act upon their shipping, and to defend their members from anything which may have the appearance of oppression from the Board of Trade surveyors.

THE NEW SHIPPING ACT.

THE Shipping Act, passed so hurriedly at the close of last session, the *Dundee Advertiser* points out, came into operation on November 1st, after which date all vessels clearing for foreign ports will require to have their load-line for the voyage marked on their side by a circular disc twelve inches in diameter, having a horizontal line eighteen inches in length drawn through its centre. The distance of the centre of this disc in feet and inches from the upper side of the deck must be inserted in a form of entry and delivered to the collector or other principal officer of Customs previous to making application for clearance. A copy of this statement must also be inserted in the articles for the voyage signed by the seamen, and becomes as much a part of the agreement as the rate of wages or amount of provisions. If the owner neglects to make this statement, the Customs authorities will refuse to clear the ship; and if the vessel during the voyage is loaded below the centre of the disc, or the disc itself is altered, the contract will be held to be violated. Such a violation will be productive of very serious consequences, especially if any casualty occur in consequence—laying, as it will, the owner open to heavy claims for compensation, probably vitiating the policy of insurance as well as involving a distinct penalty. The Act does not bind the shipowner to any particular amount of free board. He may if he chooses and can get sailors to ship, and merchants to risk their goods, mark his disc within six inches of the gunwale. That it will, however, exercise a salutary influence in fixing the load-line much higher than it has been the practice to load vessels there can be no doubt. Respectable shipowners will be shy of having the evidence of greed and carelessness of life so glaring as to be seen and read of all men, and shippers will be shy of entrusting their goods to owners whose ships carry a notoriously high-placed disc. It will not be possible hereafter for vessels to steal away under cloud of night or otherwise surreptitiously to sea loaded to the scuppers. Coasters are not directly affected by the Act, but even they will feel the salutary influence of the publicity and system which the Act for the first time imposes on the loading of ships.

HIGH COURT.—3RD DECEMBER.

Before the Honourable the Chief Justice and the Honourable Sir CHARLES SARGENT.

Appeals for hearing.

352-73—Shapoorjee and Thacurdass—Pestonjee Dadabhoy and another vs Merwanjee Dhunjibhoy—Jefferson and Payne.
86-74—Jefferson and Payne—Crustnarao Bhawoo vs Saraswatibai widow and others—Shamrao P and V Hurrychund.
829-73—Tyabjee and Sayani—Morarjee Gokuldass and others vs. Parwatibai widow—Rimington, Hore and Langley.
854-67—Jefferson and Payne—Soomar Ahmed and others vs Hajee Esmail, Hajee Hubib—Macfarlane and Skipsey.
1018-67—Jefferson and Payne—S omar Ahmed and others vs Haji Esmail Hajee Habib—Macfarlane and Skipsey.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. JUSTICE BAYLEY.

Matrimonial Suit.

445-75—Macfarlane and Skipsey—T James Proctor vs B Suzana Proctor and another—Jefferson and Payne.

Suit for hearing and final disposal.

LONG CAUSES.

116-75—Rimington, Hore and Langley—Kubbee vs Navibai widow and others—Shapoorji and Thacurdass, and Hearn, Cleveland and Lee-Warner—Part heard.

Before the Honourable Mr JUSTICE GREEN.

LONG CAUSE.

315-74—In person—Moses Esoobjee Sanker vs Nuthoo Shamjee—For argument on a Judges summons—Fletcher and Smith.
627-74—Tyabjee and Sayani—Dadabhoy Peerbhai vs Syed Mira Shaw.

LONG CAUSES.

448-75—Jefferson and Payne—The Neriad Spinning and W Co vs Annunjee Vishram—Shapoorjee and T.
269-75—Khunderao M—Dossabhoy Hormusjee vs Buchoobai—Ardasir.
528-75—Ardasir F.—Buchoobai vs Dossabhoy Hormusjee—Khunderao.
296-75—Mr Nanu—N K Coolsumboo vs Abdoolally Kheroolabhoy—Fletcher and Smith.
318-74—Craigie, Lynch and Owen—Moolchund Abechund vs Tribhowandass Jugjeewandass—Lynch and Tobin.
317-74—Shamrao P—Antajee Sakaram Pandit vs Anandrao Venayack and others—M M Munshi.
267-75—K Morojee—Maneckial Atmaram vs Muncherjee Dinshaw C—P Cowasjee.
353-75—Fletcher and Smith—Chunilal Vurjeewundass vs Jeevunbai—P Cowasjee.
236-75—M M Munshi—Bai Chanbai widow vs Ebrahim Oomer and others—K Morojee.

(Ecclesiastical side.)

In the matter of the last Will and Testament of Tricumjee Veljee late of Bombay Hindoo Inhabitant deceased—Prescot and Winter—Bai Kessurbai widow vs Narronjee Waljee, Dewjee Waljee and Mohunjee Waljee—Shapoorjee and Thacurdass.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. JUSTICE KEMBALL.

SHORT CAUSE.

485.-75—Tyabjee and Sayani—Ballajee Juggonath vs Abdool Latiff Khan Mirza—Prescot and Winter.

LONG CAUSES.

594-74—L Fletcher—Vussonjee Nathoo vs Shamjee Gopall—In person—Part heard.
497-74—Shapoorjee and Thacurdass—Dewalibai widow and another vs Rowjee Purshotum—Crawford and Boevey.
310-75—Jefferson and Payne—Sadashew Ragoonath vs B B & C I Railway Co—Prescot and Winter.
350-75—Janardhun and Ghandhibhoy—Govanddass B laljidass and another vs Ballaprasad Guneshdass—Jefferson and Payne.
327-75—Lynch and Tobin—The L B and M Bank Ld vs Motilal Sumbhoolall—Tyabjee and Sayani.
491-75—H M Khan—Bai Muttee vs Manocklall Damodurdass—Tyabjee and Sayani.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—NOVEMBER 30.

Daly, Sub-Lieut, Bombay 56th Regt, on duty, from Poona.

DECEMBER 1.

West, Captain, Bombay Staff Corps, from furlough, from England.

DECEMBER 2.

Crowe, Lieut Col, Bombay R A, from sick leave, from Australia.
Mylne, Lieut Col, Bengal Staff Corps, from sick leave, from Australia.

DEPARTURES.—DECEMBER 2.

Harman, Sub-Lieut, Madras 89th Regt, to join, to Madras.
McConaghy, Surg, Bombay 24th Regt N I, on duty, to Poona.
Becher, Col, Bombay 24th Regt N I, on duty, to Poona.
Miles, Lieut Col, Bombay 26th Regt N I, on duty, to Poona.
Yates, Captain, Bombay 26th Regt N I, on duty, to Poona.
Heath, Captain, Bombay 26th Regt N I, on duty, to Poona.
Reilly, Lieut, Bombay 26th Regt N I, on duty, to Poona.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjutant-General's Office, Head Quarters,

Poona, 1st December, 1875.

With reference to G O C 429 of 1875, clause I, notifying corrections in the Field Exercise 1874, intimation has been received from the Horse Guards, that the section 13 Rifle Exercises therein referred to should be read as section 13 of the Manual and Firing Exercises of the Martini Henry Rifle, and it refers only to Regts who are in possession of that arm.

Surg Maj R Gillespie, M D, general duty, Presidency Circle, is appointed to the Medical charge of the Mount Aboo Sanitarium, vice Local Surg Maj W E Dudley, whose tenure of the appointment has expired.

On being relived by Surg-Maj Gillespie, Sur-Maj Dudley will proceed to Bombay to await embarkation for England.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—

Royal Horse Arty—Lt R H W Plunkett (D Batty C Bde) to England, per troopship, from date of departure, to appear before a medical board.

10th Hussars—Capt R C D E Spottiswoode, to England, per troopship, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

Royal Arty—Lt W J Tydd (No 2 Batty 5th Bde) to England, per troopship, from date of departure, to appear before a medical board.

19th Foot (2nd Battalion)—Lt G D Michell, to England, per troopship, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

43rd Foot—Sub-Lt R Eccles, to England, per troopship, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

44th Foot—Lieut H A Richards, to England, per Troopship, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

55th Foot—Lieut F W Smith, to England, per Troopship, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

83rd Foot—Major E Meurant, to remain in England, from 31st Oct 1875, to 30th April 1876, on medical certificate.

Staff Corps—Lieut C W Hinde, Adjt 1st Regt N I (Grenadiers) to Bombay, for 30 days, from date of departure, on medical certificate.

Indian Medical Dept—Surg R H Batty, (in medical charge 7th Regt N I) from 1st to 15th Dec 1875, preparatory to proceeding on furlough to Europe.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

BY THE HONOURABLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, December 2.)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned Officer is allowed furlough to Europe for two years, on medical certificate, under Rule 9 (Note 1) of the Revised Furlough Regulations of 1868:—

Lieut W H D Jones, 2nd L C.

The undermentioned Officer is allowed furlough to Europe for two years, on medical certificate, under the Furlough Regulations of 1854:—

Major T P B Walsh, Staff Corps.

Depy Asst Comy and Hony Lieut A Lister, of the Adjt Genl's Dept, Bengal, is allowed to proceed to Europe, on medical certificate, under the Furlough Regulations of 1868, in anticipation of the furlough which will be granted to him by the Govt of his own Presidency.

The undermentioned Warrant Officer is allowed furlough to Europe for one year, on medical certificate, under the Furlough Regulations of 1868:—

Condr A Macdonald, Ord Dept.

Surg H de Tatham is appointed to act as Secy to the Surg Geal, I M D, until further orders, in addition to his duties as Medical Officer in charge of the 20th Regt N I.

The services of the undermentioned Officers are replaced at the disposal of His Excellency the C-in-C.

Surg-Maj C W Watling.
Capt W H Daniel, 2/15th Regt.
Lieut A F Makellar, R A.
Lieut W R LeG Anderson, 8th N I.
Lieut R E Grey, 3rd Hussars.

The services of Capt H D Cathcart are replaced at the disposal of H E the C-in-C.

The following reversions and promotions in the Ord Dept are ordered:—

Reversions.—Actg Cond William Wilson to revert to Sub-Condr, and Actg Sub Condr Francis Perks to Magazine Serjt, from the 12th Nov 1875, consequent on the return from furlough of Cond Stewart Laverty.

Promotions.—Depy Asst Comy (Actg Asst Comy) David Vint to be Actg Depy Comy; Condr (Actg Depy Asst Comy) H D Fords to be Actg Asst Comy; Cond Edward McKenzie to be Actg Depy Asst Comy; Sub-conductor William Wilson to be Actg Conductor; and Magazine Serjeant Francis Perks to be Actg Sub-Condr from the 15th Nov 1875, in succession to Bunyer proceeded on furlough to Europe.

Sub-Condr (Actg Condr) Henry Harwood to be Condr, and Magazine Serjt (Actg Sub-Condr) James Lucas to be Sub-Condr, from the 15th Nov 1875, in succession to Reily, pensioned.

Sub-Condr G Ives to be Actg Condr, and Magazine Serj John Stirton to be Actg Sub-Condr, from the 15th Nov 1875, in succession to Harwood and Lucas, promoted.

The following promotions and adjustment of rank in the Commissariat Dept are made:—

Sub-Condr (Actg Condr) Louis Kennedy to be Condr, from 13th May 1875, vice Rust deceased.

The promotion of Sub-Condr A Sincock, notified in G G O No 554 of 21st July 1875, to have effect from the 13th May 1875, vice Kennedy, promoted.

Serjt (Actg Sub-Condr) Alfred Holmes to be Sub-Condr from 1st July 1875, vice Matley, resigned.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

The Reverend A L Onslow, Chaplain of the Fort, Belgaum, has been granted privilege leave for one month from the date of departure from his station.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Maj P H LeGeyt resumed charge of the office of Pol Agent in the Mahi Kanta from Mr P S V Fitzerald on the 27th ult, before office hours.

Mr J R Arthur, C S, resumed charge of the office of Pol Agent, Satara, from Mr Moore on the 17th ultimo.

Mr J Moore, C S, assumed charge of the office of Pol Agent, Tanna, on the 18th ultimo.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr F Yates, Actg First Asst Supdt of Police, Khandesh, was in charge of the office of Supdt of Police from the 1st to 15th Aug and from the 24th Aug to 14th Oct 1875, inclusive.

Maj F P Bartholomew to act as Dist, Supdt of Police in the Tanna District until further orders.

Mr J E Down to act as Dist Supdt of Police in the Ratnagiri Dist until further orders.

Lt T R M Macpherson to act as Asst Dist Supdt of Police in the Ahmedabad Dist until further orders.

Under the provisions of Sec 17 of Act X of 1872 (The Criminal Procedure Code), the Hon the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Mr E Gordeaux, Actg Senr Asst Judge and Sessions Judge of Poona for the detached station of Sholapur, to be also a Joint Sessions Judge at Sholapur for the disposal of such cases as the Sessions Judge of Poona may make over to him for trial.

Under the provisions of Sec 19 of the Bombay Civil Courts Act XIV of 1869, H E in Council is also pleased to invest Mr Cordeax with all the powers of a District Judge within the part of the Poona District forming the Collectorate of Sholapur.

Rao Saheb Amrit Shriput to act as First Class, Second Grade, Sub Judge at Satara, during the absence of Rao Bahadur Krishnrao Vithal Vinchurkar on privilege leave or until further orders.

Mr S H Philpotts to act as Judge and Sessions Judge at Shikarpur until further orders.

Mr Nana Moroji to act as Second Magistrate of Police at Bombay during the absence on leave of Mr Dosabhoy Framjee, or until further orders.

Mr P Ryan, Barrister-at-Law, to act as Third Magistrate of Police at Bombay, while Mr Nana Morojee acts as Second Magistrate of Police, or until further orders.

Mr S H Phillpotts, Judge and Sessions Judge of Hyderabad, having returned to Bombay on the 18th inst the unexpired portion of the special leave on private affairs granted to him in Govt Notification dated 18th May 1875, is cancelled, and he is allowed subsidiary leave for a period not exceeding 30 days.

Mr G Druitt, C S, having returned to the Presidency, the unexpired portion of the furlough on medical certificate for 16 months granted to him by Govt Notification in the Judl Dept dated the 7th Oct 1874, is cancelled.

Rao Saheb, Amrit Shriput Nagpurkar, Second Class, First Grade, Subordinate Judge of Karad, in the Satara District, delivered over charge of his Court on the 11th instant, before office hours.

Rao Saheb Balaji Luxman Oke, Probationary Mamlatdar of Shahapur, in the District of Tanna, is appointed to be a Magistrate of the Third Class under Section 37 of Act X of 1872.

Mr N M W Daniell, Judge and Sessions Judge of Khandesh, having returned to Bombay on the 18th ultimo, the unexpired portion of the furlough granted to him in Govt Notification dated 24th May 1875, is cancelled, and he is allowed subsidiary leave for a period not exceeding 30 days.

Mr H Kennedy, Acting District Supt of Police, Kaladgi, has passed an examination in the Canarese language according to the test prescribed in Rule V of the Police Examination Rules of 30th June 1873.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mr H A Luxa, Inspr of Registration and Stamps, Second Division, is allowed an extension of one month to the two months' privilege leave of absence granted to him in Govt Notification dated 21st Sept last.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to make the following appointments consequent on the retirement from the Service of Mr M J M Shaw Stewart from the 23rd inst.:—

Mr G Norman to be Collr and Mag and Pol Agent of the Dist of Khandesh, containing to act as Collr and Mag of the Dist of Poona.

Mr A R Macdonald to be Collr and Mag of the Dist of Kanara.

Mr H E Jacomb to be Depy Comr of Customs and Opium, containing to act as Municipal Comr for the City of Bombay during the absence of Mr W G Pedder, or until further orders.

Mr H E M James to be Under Secy to Govt in the Revenue, Financial, and Genl Depts, but his services will remain at the disposal of the Govt of India.

Mr J F Muir to be Extra Second Asst Collr of Khandesh.

Mr T D Mackenzie to act as Under Secy to Govt in the Revenue, Financial, and Genl Depts during the absence of Mr H E M James, or until further orders.

Mr A W Crawley-Boevey to act as Second Asst Collr of Surat during the absence of Mr J K Spence, or until further orders.

Mr G C Whitworth to act as Extra Second Assist Collr of Satara until further orders.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Surg W Nolan and Surg G W R Hay respectively delivered over and received charge of the duties of Civil Surg, Aden, before office hours on the 12th instant.

Assist Surg Hormusjee Dadabhoy has been appointed to officiate for Asst Surg K R Viccajee, Assist Chemical Analyser to Govt, on leave from the 29th ult.

Mr Edwin Pierce, Inspector, Mekran Coast Telegraph, has passed an examination in Beluchi agreeably to Govt Notification dated the 20th May 1874, vide *Government Gazette* of the 21st idem, Part I pages 431 and 432.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr Keru L Chatre received charge of the Principalship of the Deccan College on the 15th inst, after office hours.

Mr Arthur L P Larken, C S received charge of his duties in the Deccan College on the 24th ultimo, before office hours.

NOTIFICATION BY THE CONSERVATOR OF FORESTS.

NORTHERN DIVISION.

With reference to the Notification published in the *Government Gazette* of the 30th September last, page 963, the following is hereby notified:—

Mr Shuttleworth, Consvr of Forests, N D, returned to Poona from Simla on the 21st Oct last, after office hours, and reassumed entire charge of his Office.

Mr Wallinger, Depy Consvr of Forests, returned to head-quarters and retook charge of the Poona District Forest Office from Mr Narayen Anant Okidway, Sub-Asst Convr, on the 27th ult, after office hours.

Mr Dunbar, Asst Consvr, returned to head-quarters and resumed charge of the Satara District Forest Office from Mr Vidal, First Asst Colr, on the 1st Nov.

Mr Gibson, Asst Consvr, returned to head-quarters and resumed charge of the Thanna Forest Office from Mr Mainwaring, Asst Convr, on the 1st Nov.

Mr Wroughton, Asst Convr returned to head-quarters and relieved Mr Charles, C S, Asst Colr, of the charge of the Nasik and Peint Forests on the 2nd Nov before office hours.

NOTIFICATIONS BY THE REVENUE AND POLICE COMMISSIONERS.

NORTHERN DIVISION.

Mr Edaljee Dossabhai assumed charge of his appointment as Depy Colr on special duty in connection with the Ahmedabad City Survey, on the 23rd Oct in the afternoon.

Mr R B Worthington delivered over and Mr W H Horsley received charge of the Office of the First Asst Colr, Khandesh, on the 5th inst before noon.

Mr A K Nairne delivered over and Mr J G Moore received charge of the office of Colr and Mag, Thanna, on the 18th inst, in the forenoon.

Mr A C Trevor delivered over and Mr Bahmanji Edalji Modi received charge of the office of Dist Depy Collr, Panch Mahals, on the 13th Nov 1875, in the forenoon.

Mr C Wilkinson, Cotton Inspr, Khandesh, availed himself of the one month's privilege leave of absence granted to him from the 8th inst, delivering over charge of his office to Mr M Raghunath, Sub-Cotton Inspr.

Mr C West is appointed a Member of Municipal Commission of Igatpuri, in Nassick, vice Mr R. Proctor Sims transferred to Bhownugger; and Mr H F Ferguson, vice Mr Karim Khan Vajir Khan, resigned.

Mr W J Holland delivered over and Khan Bahadur Yossafalli received charge of the office of Asst Supt of Police, Ahmedabad, in the afternoon of the 22nd Oct 1875.

Khan Bahadur Yossafalli delivered over and Mr Holland received charge of the office of the Asst Supt of Police, Ahmedabad, in the afternoon of the 30th Oct 1875.

Capt W R Westmacott delivered over and Mr W J Holland received charge of the office of the Supt of Police, Ahmedabad, in the afternoon of the 22nd Oct 1875.

Mr H Duggan delivered over and Mr B Prescott received charge of the office of Supt of Police, Panch Mahals, in the forenoon of the 20th Oct 1875.

Messrs J Moore and J R Arthur respectively delivered over and received charge at Bombay of the office of Collr and Mag and Pol Agent, Satara, on the 17th inst, in the afternoon.

Mr S B Thakur, Supy Asst Colr, Kanara, is granted one month's privilege leave, from such date as he may avail himself of it in the current month.

Vishnu Shiwajee, Actg Second Class Mamlatdar of Kheir, in the Poona Dist, to be Probationary Fourth Grade Mamlatdar of Jauli, in the Satara Collectorate. This appointment to have effect from the 1st proximo.

NOTIFICATION BY THE INSPECTOR GENERAL OF PRISONS.

Surg W Nolan and Capt C W H Sealy respectively delivered over and charge of the Aden jail, on the 15th inst.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BIRTHS.

BEHRENDS—November 29th, at Ballygunge, the wife of G. F. Behrends, of a daughter.

MATSON—November 21st, at Silchar, Cachar, the wife of Edward Matson, Kuttal, Cachar, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

GREEN—BUCKLE—November 25th at St. Paul's Cathedral, Calcutta, by the Rev. N. W. Spens, assisted by the Rev. John Coe, Arthur Octavius Green, Royal Engineers, to Annie, the eldest daughter of the late Samuel Buckle, of Peterborough.

NASH—BRADLEY—November 25th, at St. Stephen's Church, Ootacamund, by the Reverend Geo. Warlow, Chaplain of the Station, Harry, second son of William Nash, Esq., of Bowdon, Cheshire, to Alice Mary Sopwith, eldest daughter of the late John Waldegrave Bradley, Esq., of Madras.

DEATHS.

LITTLEWOOD—November 17th, at Umballa, Elizabeth Ann, the beloved wife of H. R. Littlewood, Revenue Survey.

ROBERTSON—November 24th, at Shytania, Goojrat, Mr. James Robertson, Assistant Engineer, P. N. (S) Railway—aged 36 years.

TANNER—November 25th, at Calcutta, Isabella, daughter of the late Captain and Mrs. Tanner, for many years residents of Monghyr.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1875.

THE marks of respect paid yesterday to the memory of Dr. Wilson were general and sincere; and Bombay may, indeed, well mourn the loss of a man who was not only illustrious for learning and piety, but who dignified this city by the European reputation which he alone among its citizens had achieved. Many Oriental scholars have left on record greater and more enduring memorials of their labours than the world owes to Dr. Wilson; for his was not distinctively a literary genius. He was curiously deficient not only in those graces of style which his son, the author of the "Abode of Snow," possesses in a remarkable degree, but even in the faculty of clear and concise expression of his thoughts. Bred in the rhetorical school of the Church of Scotland, whose ornate eloquence is apt to weary ordinary mortals, Dr. Wilson seemed to be the victim in speaking and writing of a copiousness of language which obscured instead of illustrating his subject. One might have applied to him Mr. Lowe's well-known hit at a greater man—"Putting a question to Gladstone "is like pulling the string of a shower-bath"—and Dr. Wilson, moreover, was not gifted with that power of luminous exposition with which Mr. Gladstone, when he finds a congenial theme, can make the driest details attractive and compel his hearers to take an interest even in an apparently interminable series of parentheses. If Dr. Wilson had many years ago concentrated his strength on one great work, he might, no doubt, have gradually corrected his faults of style and produced a book that would have left his fame fixed on permanent foundations. But, having won a certain reputation by his original research and his unselfish devotion to science and to the moral improvement of the people of his adopted country, he always seemed to us—we speak of him only as we knew him during the last fifteen or sixteen years of his life—to shrink from the continuous literary labour required to give him a foremost place among Oriental scholars. He had in preparation for many years a book on Caste which should have been his *magnum opus*; but we doubt if he had done much more than collect an immense mass of miscellaneous materials to be written about. All that he has left us in the form of literary work, as the fruit of his riper years, are some fugitive essays, full of indications of great learning and philosophy, but so slight and trivial and so overloaded with irrelevant matter as to be quite unworthy of his genius. The truth is, Dr. Wilson fell long ago into that delightful but unproductive state of existence which Mr. Disraeli has happily classified as a man's anecdotage. Nothing pleased him more than to discourse for hours on all sorts of topics—literary, antiquarian, political, and personal—and to enliven his talk with stories founded on his personal experience or his extensive reading; and this habit made him the most agreeable of companions to any one who wished to gather information about India and especially about Bombay. Mr. Grant Duff went into raptures a year ago about the advantages he derived from his frequent conversations with Dr. Wilson; and in exploring the caves, visiting the shrines, and studying the manners and customs of the people of Western India he was an admirable and an invaluable guide. His knowledge of everything concerning India was so vast and varied, and his character stood so high, that not only Europeans but learned natives looked up to him for instruction and counsel; and he became, in the later years of his life, the recognised authority to whose decision all questions requiring to be settled by the light of Indian experience were referred.

It is not perhaps generally known that he took a keen interest in current affairs, and was a vehement politician. In spite or perhaps because of his love for the people of this country, he was a strong Imperialist, and consistently advocated the extension of British rule in India. He was particularly eager for the annexation of Baroda, and most strenuously recommended a year ago the adoption of a vigorous policy in dealing with Mulharrao Gaekwar. The opinions of such a man naturally carried much weight. For thirty years Dr. Wilson was engaged in confidential correspondence with Governors of Bombay and Governors General who frequently sought his advice; and, if his correspondence has been preserved, it will supply most valuable materials for a history of modern India. Of all the public men with whom he had friendly relations none esteemed him more than the late Secretary of State, the Duke of Argyll, and the present Viceroy of India, Lord Northbrook. It will be remembered that Lord Northbrook, during his recent hurried visit to Bombay, took care not to leave the city without visiting the Doctor at his house on Malabar Hill; and some surprise has been expressed that H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, who went to see several distinguished natives, did not follow the Viceroy's example in calling upon Dr. Wilson. The Prince, it is said, deputed Sir Bartle Frere to do this office of kindness for him, but there is all the difference in the world between doing these things personally and by deputation. It would have gladdened the old man's heart to bid the Prince welcome to India, for he had looked forward to the visit with the greatest interest and the most sanguine anticipations of the good effect it would produce; and if His Royal Highness could but have paused for a minute or two, on his way to Sir Munguldass Nuthoobhoy's, to make inquiries himself about the health of Dr. Wilson, the attention would have been appreciated as a compliment by the whole European community of Bombay. No doubt, the visit would have been paid, if it had been thought that the end was so near, and that within the week Bombay would miss the familiar presence of its most respected citizen, of one to whom it was generally felt that no extravagant eulogy had been applied when last year an orator at the Town Hall, mentioning the name of Dr. Wilson, added the well-earned tribute of praise—*clarum et venerabile nomen*.

THE Kattywar Political Agency, which Mr. Gregor Grant succeeded in establishing in the heart of London, is now, we understand, closed for want of business, the only remaining constituent being the claimant to the Jaitpur State, who is now penniless and in want of funds to enable him to return to India. While the admirers of Mr. Grant will feel compassion at the drying up of the golden stream, we believe the Officers of the Political Department will express no sorrow. The world has never understood exactly how it was that Mr. Grant, who had never been in Kattywar, managed in an incredibly short time, and long after his retirement from India, to get so enormous an influence over the Chiefs of that Province. It was acquired quietly and grew up without observation; outside of Kattywar it was seldom spoken of, and we believe that we were the first who drew public attention to the matter in 1872 about the time that Colonel W. W. Anderson's celebrated telegram prevented the delivery of judgment in the great Jaitpur Succession Case. It has since formed the subject of much discussion at the Indian Clubs, and we are sorry to say that indiscreet apologists have brought up Colonel Anderson's name in rather an unnecessary manner. When the question was discussed whether Colonel Anderson, being Mr. Grant's son-in-law as well as Political Agent, ought to have reported to the Bombay Government Mr. Grant's pecuniary interest in getting the decision of the Jaitpur case in favour of the claimant, a host of scribblers in Kattywar used the open columns of a contemporary to defend Mr. Grant and his business. They tried to do this by sheltering him and themselves behind the good name of Colonel W. W. Anderson; and, as such anonymous writers sometimes do, they overshot the mark. The Kattywar Politicals, who knew the real authorship of these letters, were a little astonished when they found it being solemnly laid down that there was no obligation on Colonel Anderson to report Mr. Grant's interest in the dispute, when giving an opinion on the case. It was well-known that the claim even as stated by the claimant was one which could not by any possibility succeed before an impartial Judge. The claimant and his mother alleged that, after the latter had gone eight years without bearing children, she gave birth to the claimant about ten months after her husband's death; that she refused to remain at the town where the Agent asked her to stay; that, in the eleventh month of her pregnancy, she rode 30 miles on a horse across bad roads and at night time, and that after the alleged birth, when asked to exhibit the child to a deputed officer, she refused to do so. This was the case stated by the claimant himself and his mother to Mr. Kinloch Forbes and Colonels Lang and Barr and Keatinge and to the Bombay Government, by all of whom the claim was, on the face of it, considered fraudulent. These Officers went away and a new Political Agent came. About the year 1868 Mr. Grant, sitting in London, had opened up communications with the Kattywar Chiefs. In 1869 the Jaitpur claimant and his sister went to England to petition the Duke of Argyll, and they went to Mr. Grant's Agency. The result was that Mr. Jardine, C. S., was sent to Jaitpur to hold a trial into the alleged pregnancy and delivery of the claimant's mother, in fact to hold a review of the decisions already passed. Mr. Jardine's decision, which Colonel Anderson stopped by telegram, was subsequently published by the order of the Marquis of Salisbury. It held that the claim was unfounded. The result was that the claimant went to England again to agitate in Parliament. He went to Mr. Grant, who, it is rumoured—with what truth we do not know—was to have received an annuity charged on the Jaitpur estate if Mr. Jardine had decided in favour of the claimant. The Jaitpur estate has an income valued at £15,000 a year.

We have never heard any good reason given for keeping these English Agencies and their business secret. The public have a right to know how India is governed: there is no peculiar sanctity about Mr. Gregor Grant's position or affairs, and, as he is a retired civilian and a pensioner, we think it desirable that the whole of these transactions should be fully discussed. There has long been a story current in Kattywar to the effect that, when the case of future succession to the great principality of Jamnuggur was pending in the Rajkote Agency, the Jam or one of his ministers received a letter from some petty officer advising the Jam to employ Mr. Grant if he wished his claim to be successful. Why should the Jam do so? It is ridiculous to suppose that Mr. Grant could have any real influence at Rajkote; still more foolish to hint that the Governor or the Viceroy could be influenced in the slightest degree by a man in Mr. Grant's position. Why, then, should letter-writers spring up in Kattywar ready to tout for business, eager to defend this business the moment it is discussed from the public point of view? We cannot help thinking that the writers are interested pecuniarily: they probably receive fees and commissions, and possibly they are the promoters of the limited liability associations, formed by capitalists in Kattywar, in conjunction with Bombay merchants and Mahajuns, for the purchase and maintenance of these enormous claims made by obscure creatures against the reigning Chiefs. We believe this class of business has decreased since the appointment of a Judicial Assistant. We are glad to learn from numerous sources that Mr. E. T. Candy has set his face against all the old secret procedures which gave opportunities for malice and fraud. No purdah now shields the Court or the Judge from the public gaze; every day the great judicial maxim is propounded that no man shall be assailed by any secret accusation, and that the honour of Chiefs and Officers, Pradhans and coolies, is safe under the protection of the Courts. The full enforcement of this principle must be a work of time; and we fancy that Mr. Candy in the mixed Commission over which he exercises judicial control may find some who would prefer secrecy to publicity, and who do not quite understand why every accused person should be confronted with his accuser, or why these civil suits, which are bought up by companies of sowcars, should be heard in open Court. We think the new system is the safest for both the Officers and the people; it prevents the authorities being set in motion by secret malice, spite or folly. In Kattywar, old things are passing away, and all things becoming new, especially in the Political Agency. Mr. Candy has seen both times. He sat a long time at the feet of Colonel Anderson; he has watched the display of Mr. Peile's energy, and we feel confident that his determined adherence to the judicial principle of publicity will make all secret combinations crumble away. The fact that the existing system, which was started by Colonel Keatinge, received full support and development from the other two Agents we have named, is proof conclusive that it is the system best suited to present requirements.

THE LATE DR. JOHN WILSON.

From his cradle
He was a scholar, and a ripe and good one;
And, to add greater honour to his age
Than man could give him, he died fearing Heaven.
SHAKSPEARE.

IN the death of the Rev. John Wilson, D.D. F. R. S., familiarly known as Dr. Wilson, which took place on Wednesday evening, Bombay has lost one of its most distinguished inhabitants as well as the oldest of the European residents He was a Missionary of the Free Church of Scotland and Principal of the General Assembly's Institution, Kalbadavie, but he is known more especially for his literary labours, his knowledge of the vernacular languages, and his intimate acquaintance with the habits and customs of the people of Western India. Dr. Wilson resided for 46 years in India and he has been to his native country only twice in that long period; once in 1843, when he remained for four years at home, and again in 1870, but he returned to Bombay in the following year with the intention of spending in India the remainder of his days, and here he has died in his seventy-first year.

From his first arrival in Bombay in 1829 Dr. Wilson sought to achieve the moral and intellectual advancement of the natives of India by labours of a higher order than those usually adopted by missionaries, who are generally content to follow the beaten path of prayer and preaching, looking to spiritual means to accomplish the desired end. The Rev. John Wilson, however, with his practical turn of mind, at once devoted himself to the study of the native languages, and at the same time he sought by travelling amongst the people and observing their manners and habits to become fully acquainted with the materials he had to work upon. With this object in view he took periodical tours in the Konkan, the Deccan, in Guzerat and in Kattiawar, and even extended his travels to Rajpootana and other districts of this side of India beyond the limits of the Bombay Presidency. In this way he obtained a knowledge of the past history and institutions of the people, and was able to witness the remains of a civilization which has left many material monuments still standing. Dr. Wilson's mind became thus stored with the mass of Oriental learning and researches which his active memory always vividly retained, and which he could at any time reproduce for the entertainment and instruction of his large circle of friends and acquaintances, and which he has given to the world in the numerous works which bear his name. One of the earliest of the works of Dr. Wilson was his learned and comprehensive work on the religion of the Parsees published in 1843, and which is a most complete investigation into the sacred writings of the Parsees that up to that time had appeared. A few years later Dr. Wilson published his great work, the "Lands of the Bible," which was hailed at the time as being a complete storehouse of Biblical research, and as containing ample illustrations of the state of the Christian sects and Churches of the East, of the Eastern Jews and Samaritans, of Mahomedanism and the numerous questions connected with the ancient peoples and languages of Palestine, Syria, and other parts of the East. In this work Dr. Wilson showed in a very remarkable manner how great advantages travellers enjoyed who, like himself, understood the language of the people and could enter heartily into the spirit of the manners of the East. Dr. Wilson's next work of importance was his "History of the Suppression of Infanticide in Western India" which was published under the auspices of the Bombay Government, and which is a most valuable record of the services of the eminent men, from General Walker in the time of Governor Duncan to Sir Robert Wallace in our own times, who were engaged in eradicating that most deeply-rooted crime of infanticide from Western India, which has at last nearly disappeared, but which at the time Dr. Wilson wrote was very generally practised, and the eradication of which is one of the greatest services to humanity rendered by the British Government. Besides these works, Dr. Wilson was the author of "Sermons to Parsees" published in 1847, and "Evangelization in India," published in 1849, and other works which need not now be specially noticed.

The labours of Dr. Wilson were soon after his arrival in Bombay devoted to native female education, a work which was commenced by himself and his family, and before 1839 there were native Girls' Schools established in Bombay and its neighbourhood, under Dr. Wilson's superintendence, attended by between three and four hundred pupils, and these schools have continued to flourish up to the present day. In 1832 Dr. Wilson founded the first educational institution in Bombay, unconnected with Government, for the higher education of the natives through the medium of the English language. This institution, now known as the Free General Assembly's Institution, of which Dr. Wilson was Principal at the time of his death, was recognised in 1835 by the Church of Scotland, and in 1843 by the Free Church of Scotland, from which it received the greater part of its funds. It was recognised by the Bombay University in 1861, and now receives a Government grant-in-aid and is recognised by the Department of Public Instruction as a High School teaching up to the University standard. The institution has given instruction in the languages, literature, science and religions of Europe and the East and has been successful in a remarkable degree.

Dr. Wilson also originated in Bombay public lectures in the English language for the instruction of educated natives and Europeans, and this work Dr. Wilson pursued up to a late period of his life. During a series of years Dr. Wilson delivered lectures on Natural History, Early Church History, Early Indian History, Indian Antiquities, Indian Ethnography, and the Doctrines of the Bible. In the series of lectures arranged between Government and the Mechanics' Institution in 1858, Dr. Wilson took a prominent part. One lecture in particular, entitled "India three thousand years ago," was afterwards published in a more extended form, and is justly considered as giving in short compass a very complete view of the leading characteristics of life in ancient India, as depicted in the Vedas.

Dr. Wilson will also be remembered for his long and honourable connection with the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society. More than forty years ago Dr. Wilson was unanimously elected President of the Society, and that, too, at a time when our local branch of this Society comprised amongst its members men of learning and knowledge who were fully competent to carry out the objects of the Royal Asiatic Society. For seven years Dr. Wilson held this honourable office, during which time the Society flourished under his guidance. At this time, in 1843, Dr. Wilson set out on his journey to Europe through Egypt and Syria, but before he did so the Society presented him with an address in which was set forth the high sense entertained of the value of the contributions Dr. Wilson had made to the journal of the Society, and the members assembled on the occasion elected him by acclamation to the office of honorary President, a distinction that had only previously been conferred on the illustrious founder of the society, Sir James Mackintosh, and on General Vans Kennedy, one of the most learned Orientalists amongst its members.

At the establishment of the Bombay University in 1857, Dr. Wilson was one of the original Fellows named in the Act of Incorporation, and he took a leading part in framing and revising the bye-laws and regulations for the government of the University, and for the arrangement, extension and balance of the studies it prescribes; and from the begining Dr. Wilson has been an examiner in the Sanskrit, Persian and Vernacular languages, a member of the Syndicate since its proper work commenced, and was for nearly six years head of the Faculty of Arts as Dean. In September 1868, Dr. Wilson was appointed by Sir Seymour Fitzgerald, then Governor of Bombay, Vice-Chancellor of the University, an office which he held till he went to England in 1870 when the Hon. Mr. Gibbs was appointed.

Dr. Wilson has long enjoyed a reputation that extended far beyond the limits of Bombay or Western India; and whenever foreigners of distinction have visited Bombay, they have always sought an interview with the learned Doctor who was also at all times ready and willing to bestow the personal courtesy and attention that were his distinguishing characteristics. Dr. Wilson has also enjoyed the respect and esteem of the Governors of Bombay from Sir John Malcolm to Sir Philip Wodehouse. The Viceroy when in Bombay recently paid Dr. Wilson a special visit and H. R. H. the Prince of Wales sent Sir B. Frere to express the high esteem in which he held the aged savant. The death of Dr. Wilson, though somewhat sudden at last, was nevertheless not unexpected. For the last few months of his life his health failed him and the attacks from which he suffered forewarned the probably speedy termination of his long and useful life. We cannot better conclude this short notice of his life than in quoting his own concluding words in his reply to the address of the inhabitants of Bombay, presented to him in the Town Hall, in the month of February 1869, together with a sum of money and a salver, on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of his arrival in Bombay. The words are as follows:—"I have always felt it a pleasure and delight to be of any use to our Bombay visitors, many of whom have been of distinction in literature, science and in social and public position. From the servants of Government, from the highest to the lowest, and from the whole body of our citizens, European and native, I have received many favours and kindnesses; and my co-operation with them in my own sphere I have ever felt to be a duty as well as a privilege. I have never failed to address meetings in this hall and elsewhere, nor to take part in our varied committees when called upon to do so except on the instances, happily rare, in which a party spirit may have appeared. I have humbly sought never to violate Christian charity or catholicity. For the natives of India I am willing still to labour, and when God's time comes, to die. I sympathise with all that is lovely and of good report among them, as well as among my own countrymen. I hail with interest all the movements which they make in the right direction, though in the view of all mere social improvements, I feel for myself as a weak instrument in the hands of God,

"That to guide nations in the way of truth
By saving doctrine, and from error lead
To know, and knowing worship God aright,
Is yet more kingly.'

THE FUNERAL.

The late Dr. Wilson, as he was honoured while living, so was he honoured in death. The European, the East-Indian, the Hindoo, the Parsee, the Mahomedan, and the Jew,—people of all classes and creeds, rich and poor, high and low, met in one common assembly to perform the last sad office of respect to his exalted talents. His friends, European and native, met at 3.30 P.M. yesterday at his bungalow, Malabar Hill, among whom were Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Messrs. Ardasir Framjee Moos, Nanabhoy R. Ranina, Mooljee Thakursey, Dr. Dhirajram Dulputram, and a large number of others. The funeral procession, being formed at the bungalow of the deceased, moved on to the Free Church, Esplanade, where it arrived soon after 4·30 P. M. Here, long before that hour, the Church was filled with mourning friends and acquaintances from one end to the other, and yet a large number had to stand in the passages, in the compound, and on the public road, for want of room. His Excellency Sir Philip Wodehouse, Mr. Wodehouse, Private Secretary, Captain Wodehouse, Captain Jervoise, Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy and his sons, and a large number of gentlemen had to stand in the road, awaiting the march of the funeral procession to the graveyard. The Hon. Mr. Gibbs, Vice-Chancellor of the Bombay University, Dr. Cook, the Hon. Rao Sahab V. N. Mandlik, and other members of the Senate appeared in University gowns. There was a large number of European ladies present in the Church. On one side of the Church were seated a number of native female and male converts, who found in Dr. Wilson the best of friends while living, and whose death none mourned more sincerely than they. So vast was the assemblage inside and outside the Church that it was really difficult to notice all who were present, but the following were observed:—The Hon. Mr. Gibbs, Sir Michael Westropp, Chief Justice, the Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley, the Hon. Mr. Justice Green, the Hon. Mr. Justice West, the Hon. Mr. Justice Nanabhai Harridas, the Hon. Mr. Rogers, the Hon. Donald Graham, General Gell, Colonel Carnegy, Colonel Ballard, Captain Robinson, Captain Searle, Captain Henry, Dr. Thom, Dr. Cook, Dr. Knapp, Dr. Mackenzie, Dr. Santaram Vithul, Dr. Rustomjee J. Nadirsha, Dr. Succaram Urjoon, Dr. Dhirajram Dulputram, Dr. Joynt, Dr. Atmaram Pandurang, Dr. Cunha, Archdeacon Leigh Lye, the Rev. Messrs. Boyd, Macpherson, Deimler, Robertson, Bowen, Stothert, Carrs, Messrs. Hathornthwaite, W. Lee-Warner, A. C. Gumpert, J. N. C. Beyts, M. Mowat, D. Finlayson, C. Douglas, N. Spencer, sen., J. F. Spencer, J. A. Spencer, J. Morris, C. Macdonald, J. Vitters, M. Mull, W. Martin Wood, T. Crawford, G. Miles, T. B. Kirkham, D. S. Kemp, G. Henderson, G. W. Terry, E. Hingley, J. O'Leary, C. Farran, Kirkpatrick, J. Jefferson, W. E. Gordon, R. E. Bickerdike, J. Macfarlane, H. Conder, Sorabjee S. Bengalee, Jehangir Burjorjee, H. A. Hormarjee Wadia, K. C. Bedarkur, Ramcrishna Gopal, Dadoba Pandurang, Gunputrao Bhaskerjee, Gunputrao Pitalee, Hurrichund Sadashewjee, Lukhmidas Khimjee, Bomonjee C. Bhandoopwalla, Raghunath N. Khote, Shantaram Narayen, Balla Mungesh Wagle, and others.

The Rev. Mr. Boyd offered up a prayer at the Church, after which the funeral procession, led by Sir Philip Wodehouse and members of His Excellency's personal suite, marched, partly on foot and partly in carriages, to the Scotch cemetery, Marine Lines. Both at the Church and all along the line of route, large crowds of natives assembled to see the procession, the most striking feature of which appeared to them to be the mixed character of the assembly. At the cemetery itself, still larger crowds had assembled; in fact the road leading to it was lined on either side by native spectators. Here, other friends of the deceased worthy joined the procession, among whom were observed Colonel Fuller, Dr. Hewlett, the Rev. Mr. Gilder, Rev. Mr. Maule, Mr. A. Edginton, Mr. J. H. Irvine, and others. The coffin was taken out of the hearse at the gate of the cemetery and carried to the grave. The Rev. Dhunjeebhoy Nowrojee, as the chief mourner, walked in front, and the undermentioned gentlemen acted as pall bearers:—The Rev. Mr. Stothert, the Rev. Mr. MacKichen, the Rev. Mr. Boyd, Mr. Conder, Dr. Joynt, Professor Peterson, Dr. Macdonald, Mr. Taylor, and Bapoo Musde. At the graveyard, the Rev. Mr. Robertson offered up a prayer, and the Rev. Mr. Stothert performed the funeral service, when the last remains of the Rev. Dr. Wilson were consigned to the grave side by side with his two wives, one of whom, Margaret Bayne, was buried in the same graveyard in April 1835, and the other in 1867. The Scotch cemetery in Marine Lines was closed since 1868, and was opened yesterday by special permission.

ADDRESS TO H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES FROM SURAT.

THE inhabitants of Surat having expressed early last week their desire to Mr. Pratt, the Collector and Magistrate of that city, to invite H. R. H. the Prince of Wales to visit their ancient town, that officer wrote to one of the gentlemen on the Prince's Staff, then at Baroda, to ascertain his wishes, and received a telegram in reply, stating that H. R. H would be glad to receive a deputation from Surat, consisting of some of the Government officers, and a few gentlemen representing the different native communities. In pursuance of this intimation, the following gentlemen proceeded to Baroda on Tuesday afternoon, the 23rd November, with an address to be presented to the Prince. The deputation consisted of Mr. Birdwood, District Judge, Mr. Pratt, the Collector, Mr. Kaikhusro Hormusjee Alpaewalla, Judge of the Small Causes Court, Mr. Juggeewandas Khooshaldas, Hoozoor Deputy Collector, Mr. Mucoondrai Manirai, Subordinate Judge, Mr. Syed Edroos, C. S. I., Meer Syed Allumkhan, the Nawab of Baila, Meer Goolam Babakhan, Meer Ujmoodin Buxee, Dr. Dosabhoy Pestonjee, Mr. Pherozesha Shapoorjee, Mr. Framjee Jamasjee Bhownuggria, Mr. Dwarkadas Lulloobhoy, Mr. Oomadram Metharam Dewanjee, and Mr Kevulram (Government Pleader). These gentlemen proceeded to Baroda by a special train on Tuesday afternoon at 2 o'clock, and arrived there at half-past four. They were met at the station by a few gentlemen belonging to H. H the Gaekwar, and were housed in the bungalow belonging to the Nawab of Baroda. At night they were presented to the Prince, who received the address from them, and said that he was sorry he was unable to visit their ancient city from want of time. The deputation, having taken leave of H. R. H., partook of some refreshments provided for them by H. H. the Gaekwar, and returned to Surat the same night by the special train. The following is a copy of the address:—

To His Royal Highness ALBERT EDWARD, Prince of Wales, K. G., G. C. S. I., &c., &c.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR ROYAL HIGHNESS,—It is our high privilege to approach Your Royal Highness with feelings of loyalty and devotion and to offer on behalf of the ancient city of Surat our congratulations on this occasion of your Royal Highness' visit to the province of Guzerat.

Whilst we cannot lay claim to prominence in geographical position, to great wealth, or magnificence, we look back with pride to historical tradition, beginning with the landing at Surat of the First English Ambassador in Hindoostan more than two centuries and a half ago, and we challenge any city in India to show a longer and more intimate connection with the British Government.

It would not have been in accord with such historical associations for us to allow this august occassion of the visit of the Heir Apparent of Her Most Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria, under whose benign rule we have so long enjoyed peace, prosperity, and the advantages of improved institutions, to pass, without offering to you personally an assurance of our loyalty and devotion to the Throne, and of our continual prayers for the welfare of your Royal Highness and family.

(Signed by about 15 members of the Deputation.)

Surat, 23rd November.

THE PRINCE AND THE STUDENTS OF THE ELPHINSTONE COLLEGE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I do not see why the *Times of India* should have devoted an article, and made so much fuss, about the presentation of a photograph of the Elphinstone College, in a richly ornamented frame, to His Royal Highness by the students of the Elphinstone College, on the eve of his departure, when no such thing ever took place. Neither was the carriage of the Prince stopped, nor did Mr. Davar or anybody else present the Prince a bouquet of flowers, interwoven with the letters A. E. I need hardly repeat that the photograph affair is altogether untrue, and is a figment of the editor's brain; however, your contemporary communicates to us the names of the two students, who handed the photograph to the Prince, which, your contemporary tells us, "the Prince gave to the other gentlemen in the carriage." Beyond the simple fact, that a group of students collected itself at the entrance of the College, with a view more to see the last of the Prince, in Bombay, than trouble him with a photograph or the like, there was nothing very singular about the whole affair. A student happened to have some flowers, and the best he could do was to shower the Prince with them, as he passed along.

Dec. 2. JEREMIAH DAWSON.

THE PRINCE'S GIFT AND THE LEPER HOSPITAL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—No doubt the lepers are a very wretched class—loathsome to themselves and repugnant to the public sense of decency—but as you have pointed out there are other classes in this city much more deserving of a share of the noble donation of the Prince. A leper can always get a sufficiency of food—to no other class are the arms of private charity more open. A leper gets alms at every house he goes to in Bombay.

Even throwing aside that view of the question, what would Rs. 10,000 be towards the foundation and maintenance of an hospital? Even granting, then, an hospital had been founded for lepers, how much of the money collected for such a purpose would be left to be spent on the lepers after the medical staff had been paid? I venture to say not 10 per cent of the total sum would ever go to the support of the patients or be devoted to their use.

If "E" and others want an hospital for lepers why do they not ask Government to enlarge the leper ward attached to the J. J. Hospital? There [illegible] lots of ground alongside it and the cost in comparison with the foundation of a new hospital would be trifling, and besides an additional medical staff would not be required. As one of the public, I thank you for your protest against any further subscription lists. W.

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE

THE PRINCE AT KANDY.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT WITH THE PRINCE.)

KANDY, 2ND DEC.

The Prince arrived at Kandy at 4 o'clock this afternoon and was received at the station by the Governor's Agent and the native headmen who were curiously and splendidly attired. An address was presented by deputation and the Prince replied briefly.

The decorations were similar to Colombo decorations, but the more lovely situated Kandy made the reception and display the prettiest that have taken place in India since the Prince's visit.

The Prince was shown a number of Veddahs, the aboriginal savages of Ceylon. His Royal Highness drove up the magnificent ghaut on an engine.

Thousands of planters and natives have come to Kandy from all places in Ceylon and the town is consequently crowded.

To-morrow evening a grand elephant procession in the Prince's honour will be organised at the principal Buddhist temples where the Tooth of Buddah is said to be.

THE VICEROY.

ALLAHABAD, 2ND DEC.

The Viceroy is at Ajmere engaged in returning the visits of the Native Chiefs. To-morrow His Excellency visits the College and the Poshkur Lake. On Saturday he leaves for Jeypore.

LORD NAPIER AND THE CAMP OF EXERCISE.

Lord Napier arrived at Delhi this morning. The corps and batteries are dropping in daily. Artillery division is at Bussunt in the Kootub direction. The cavalry division is on the plain on the Alipore side of the ridge. The four infantry divisions are in separate divisional camps. The first is dotted about near the ridge, two are near sites occupied by last Delhi camp, and one near Sufdur Jung's tomb.

The Prince of Wales's ball is to be in the Palace.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE PRINCE AT KANDY.

KANDY, 2ND DEC.

The Prince arrived here this afternoon. He was met at the station by a large assembly of Europeans and natives, besides native chiefs in their gorgeous costumes, together with their headmen.

The Prince on alighting from the train was presented with an address from the Municipality to which he gave an extempore answer, stating how pleased he was with the hearty reception he had met with in Ceylon.

The route from the station to the Governor's was most tastefully decorated with triumphal arches, deserving special praise, the whole greatly adding to the naturally picturesque beauty of the town.

All the roads through which the Prince passed were flocked by large crowds of natives of all classes who certainly eclipsed their brethren in Bombay and other parts where the Prince has visited in India by their enthusiastic and vociferous manner of cheering.

Kandy is very full of visitors from the districts and not a bed is to be had to-night. The grand Perahera, or procession of elephants, takes place before the Prince.

The Governor of Ceylon was created a Knight of Saint Michael and Saint George before the Prince left Colombo to-day.

INTERNATIONAL POSTAL UNION.

LONDON, 30TH Nov.

The Indian Government has announced its intention of joining in an International Postal Union. All Postal Administrations affected have been invited to a Conference which is to assemble on 17th January next.

RUSSIA AND KHOKAND.

It is reported that the Russian Army at Khokand is in a very precarious position.

THE SPECIAL COMMISSIONER TO EGYPT.

The Right Hon. Stephen Cave is the Special Commissioner who proceeds to Egypt on a special official mission from Her Majesty's Government.

BARON DE LESSEPS AND THE SUEZ CANAL.

PARIS, 30TH Nov.

M. de Lesseps has issued a reassuring circular to the shareholders of the Suez Canal. He regards the purchase of the shares by the British Government as a fortunate occurrence constituting a union of British and French capital for the purely industrial and therefore necessarily pacific working of the Canal.

THE PRINCE DE MONTENEGRO'S ENVOYS.

The reply of the Northern Powers to the Prince of Montenegro Envoys, strictly enjoins the necessity of preserving neutrality.

THE INCOMING MAILS.—DETENTION OF THE BRINDISI STEAMER BY BAD WEATHER.

ADEN, 2ND DEC.

The s. s. Bangalore, with the outward London mails of 17th ult., left for Bombay at 2 P.M. to-day. The Brindisi steamer was delayed by bad weather.

STEAMER REPORT.

GALLE, 2ND DEC., 10 A. M.

H. M. S. Lilly, from Aden, arrived yesterday.

INDO-EUROPEAN Telegraph communication was restored on the Teheran line at 6-20 a.m. yesterday.

CAPT. MORESBY's account of his explorations in New Guinea, and elsewhere, will be published shortly by Mr. Murray.

IT is reported that Government has given Mr. Atkinson, Director of Public Instruction in Bengal, who was about to retire under the fifty-five years' rule, a further tenure of his office for three years.

THE maximum and minimum time occupied by messages in transit from the United Kingdom to Bombay by the Indo-European telegraph on the 2nd Dec. was 43 hours 10 minutes and 50 minutes respectively, the average time occupied 31 hours 24 minutes. The Teheran route right since 6 A. M.

UNDER a Treasury Warrant received from Her Majesty's Post Master General, the postage on letters from India to Mozambique, Delagoa Bay, Natal, the Cape of Good Hope, the Great Comoro, Mayotta, Nosebe, and Majurga, forwarded via Bombay to Aden, and conveyed thence by the British India Steam Navigation Company's and Union Steam Ship Company's packets, is increased from 4 annas to 8 annas per half ounce.

MR. JOHN OXENFORD has retired from the post of dramatic critic of the *Times*, and has been succeeded, it is said, by Mr. F. W. Hawkins. The notices of new plays that have appeared in the *Times* for many years past have, with few exceptions, been contributed by Mr. Oxenford, who has also, during the same period, furnished dramas, comedies, and farces, original and translated, to every London theatre of any importance.

THE *Athenæum*:—The title of Mr. Edwin Arnold's book (The *Indian Song of Songs*) is surely borrowed from a work by *Satyam Jayati* ("Truth Conquers"), a *nom de plume*, or motto, adopted by Col. Ouvry. That well-known Orientalist published, in 1867 (Williams and Norgate), a singularly "bold and luxuriant" book—to use Sir W. Jones's euphemism—entitled 'The Song of Songs,' in which the Gita Govinda (Lassen's text) was compared to Solomon's poem. If our conjecture be right, Mr. Arnold might as well have acknowledged his indebtedness to Col. Ouvry for the best thing about his work—the title.

THE Empress of Austria has been pleased to send to Mrs. Burton a magnificent gold locket with her Majesty's monogram and Imperial Crown in diamonds as a mark of her appreciation of Mrs. Burton's work, "The Inner Life of Syria," thus keeping up the traditions of the favour shown by the Imperial House of Hapsburg to the Arundells of Wardour. Rodolph of Hapsburg made Mrs. Burton's ancestor, Sir Thomas Arundell of Wardour, in 1595 a Count of the Most Sacred Roman Empire, with all the privileges and honours of an Austrian noble, on account of his having joined the Hungarian army and distinguished himself in a long campaign against the Turks, in the course of which he took the standard from them with his own hand at the siege of Gran.

WE read in the *Madras Mail* that "in consequence of the unsatisfactory condition of Mrs. Saunders's health, the Resident at Hyderabad is, we are informed from Bangalore, about to return to England immediately. His place will be taken by Sir Richard Meade—whose presence in Hyderabad, after the late misunderstanding with the Nizam's advisers—will be peculiarly valuable; and the Hon'ble R. A. Dalyell will then remain as Officiating Chief Commissioner of Mysore for some time longer. Under ordinary circumstances, Mr. Dalyell should have proceeded ere this to Calcutta to resume his seat as Member of the Viceregal Legislative Council. In the event of his being detained in Mysore, another Madras Civil Servant will probably be summoned to Bengal by the Viceroy.

THE *Calcutta Statesman*:—"It really seems to ourselves that a species of *dementia* has overtaken the Government of the country. Thus we have just heard that of all others, the head policeman of Bombay has been selected for the honor of knighthood! Frank Souter is an excellent fellow altogether, and ought to have had the Victoria Cross years ago. But look at the *betise* of selecting the head of the *Police* as the man to be specially honoured on the occasion of a visit like this. It is saying as plainly as the Government can say it, that the Prince ran such risk of being assassinated by the lieges of Bombay that as Souter's police have proved too many for them, we ought to make a knight of Souter. The honor conferred on Mr. Souter is an insult to the entire town, and the Government of India cannot see it."

THE official news report from Aden from the 18th to the 24th November 1875, states that information has been brought from Sanaa that the Hasheed tribes have submitted to the Turks, Turkish troops are occupying their districts and they have entered Khawer, the town from which they were driven out last year. It is reported that Egyptian troops have reached Shooby by the Pajoora and Aussa route. Kaoof Pasha is said to be in Hurrar. The Ameer plotted with the Gallas intending to attack the Egyptian troops at night. The scheme was discovered by the Pasha, who is said to have ordered the execution of the Ameer. The brother of the Ameer, who had been a prisoner for 15 years, and had been released before the Pasha arrived, is said to have divulged the plot. Upwards of one hundred Gallas were slain, who were found outside Hurrar. Few of the Ayal Yoonus are at Berbera this year, as the roads are still unsafe. It is said the Eda Gall tribes attacked the Ayal Yoonus and plundered ten of their villages, not far from Berbera.

THE *Madras Athenæum* publishes the following telegrams, presumably genuine, which refer to the Prince's trips on the coast on his way down to Colombo:—

BEYPORE, 29th Nov.

The Prince has just landed *incognito*. He has gone up the backwater shooting. He returns on board the Serapis at five and does not land again. Colonel Michael has resigned his post on the Prince's staff, and returns to Madras to-morrow. All further arrangements are kept very dark.

BEYPORE, 29th Nov.

The Cannanore Rajah was not permitted to go on board the Serapis and pay his respects to H. R. H. Several non-official visitors were, however, admitted.

CALICUT, 29th Nov.

The Prince fired several shots and bagged a quantity of game. Passing the pier on his returning to the Serapis from Beypore the musketeers fired a royal salute. The pier was crowded with spectators eager to catch a glimpse of the Prince. Great disappointment was felt that he returned after dark. Miserable display of fireworks. Hideous native music enlivened the visitors. It is reported authoritatively that the Prince's Madras programme has been abandoned, and that he proceeds direct to Calcutta from Colombo. The Serapis leaves at ten to-night. Mr. Robinson returns to Madras to-morrow.

MUNICIPAL affairs in Calcutta had reached a few days ago a critical position, the differences between Mr. Hogg and the Justices having become irreconcilable after the defeat by Mr. Hogg's management of the popular candidate, Mr. Roberts, who would otherwise have been elected to the office of vice-chairman to the Justices. This defeat has, however, been regarded in Calcutta as practically a victory. Sir R. Temple has come forward at the right moment and a settlement of Municipal difficulties seems to be more probable than hitherto. The *Englishman* writes on the subject as follows:—"While the public have distinctly triumphed, Sir Richard Temple has adroitly escaped a disgraceful defeat, by coming forward in time as the advocate of thorough enquiry into the past, and a more liberal policy for the future. At the same time he avoids the appearance of yielding to necessity what he refused to reason, and thus saves his own dignity, by requiring the public to furnish him with a more definite basis for enquiry than mere general complaints. This, we think, is fair as well as politic. It is but just that men whose conduct is called in question should know who their accusers are, and what are the allegations against them. We are not prepared to pronounce an immediate opinion on Sir Richard Temple's sketch of a Municipal constitution. In his opinion that the Government must reserve to itself large powers on certain points, and that precautions must be adopted to secure to the European portion of the community such an amount of influence as is essential to enlightened administration, we entirely concur. Whether the arrangements proposed are sufficient or more than sufficient for this purpose, may be advantageously left for future discussion.'

H. M.'s. CORVETTE Pearl arrived at Melbourne, from Sydney, on the 7th October, having on board the widow and family of the late Commodore Goodenough. On the arrival of the Pearl the Mayor of Melbourne and the town clerk went on board, and in the name and on behalf of the citizens of Melbourne, presented a letter of condolence to Mrs. Goodenough, who expressed herself as grateful for the tribute thus paid to the memory of her husband. Mrs. Goodenough remained on board the Pearl, her late husband's vessel, until the s. s. Durham, in which she had taken her passage for England, was ready to sail. The Durham took her departure for London on the 13th October, and Mrs. Goodenough did not go on board until the vessel had hauled off from the pier Before leaving the Pearl, Mrs. Goodenough bade farewell to Captain Hastings and the officers and crew, all of whom were much affected at parting from the wife of their late commander. The gig which conveyed Mrs. Goodenough to the Durham was manned by the officers of the Pearl, Captain Hastings himself acting as coxswain. Upon arriving alongside the steamer, Mrs. Goodenough was received by Capt. Anderson and Mr. W. Siddeley (of Messrs. W. P. White and Co., agents for the Durham), and with her two sons was welcomed by the lady passengers. As the Durham passed the Pearl, the crew of the latter, of their own accord, spread themselves, over the rigging, yards, and masts, and cheered most heartily. At the same time the signal was run up, "Farewell and a pleasant voyage." This was acknowledged by the dipping of the Durham's ensign, and the band of the Pearl played "Home, Sweet Home," and "Auld Lang Syne," the cheering from both vessels being loud and long continued. Captain Hastings, and the officers who manned the boat, accompanied the Durham some little distance down the bay before bidding a final farewell to Mrs. Goodenough.

THE following is, we have reason to believe, the amended draft of the address to be presented by the Calcutta Municipality to the Prince of Wales. The original draft was the work of Mr. Hogg, the President of the Municipality. It was greatly altered by the Address Committee, and probably will yet reach a third edition before the day of presentation:—

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR ROYAL HIGHNESS,—We, the Corporation of Justices of the Peace, and the undersigned citizens of Calcutta, approach Your Royal Highness with a joyous and heartfelt welcome on this the occasion of your visit to this great dependency of the British Crown, to express to Your Royal Highness, and through Your Royal Highness to Your Royal Mother, the earnest assurance of our allegiance, loyalty and devotion to Her Most Gracious Majesty's Person and Throne.

The advent of the Heir of our Gracious Sovereign to this country for the first time in its history is a source of universal rejoicing and gratification to the people. The occasion awakens associations connected with the past history of this great and ancient country, with its many renowned royal dynasties, now centred in the Royal Throne of England; and we hail with no ordinary enthusiasm the presence of the Heir of that Throne, in the capital city of Her Majesty's Indian Empire.

We doubt not that the visit of Your Royal Highness to this country will be for ever remembered as a great event in Indian history—an event which, while strengthening and cementing with fresh bonds the loyalty and attachment of the people to their Sovereign, affords them an additional pledge of Her Majesty's unceasing interest in their welfare and advancement.

In this city Your Royal Highness will meet with abundant indications of the moral and material progress, and of the prosperity which everywhere follows on British rule. In its numerous works of public utility, in its extensive trade, and in the general spread of education and intelligence, will be found all the signs of a prosperous and contented people.

The only regret mingling with the universal enthusiasm evoked by the intelligence of the projected visit of Your Royal Highness was the intimation that the Princess of Wales would not accompany the Royal progress through India. We respectfully beg Your Royal Highness to convey to Your Royal Consort the sincere expression of our regrets that we have been thus unable to prove to Her Royal Highness our loyal devotion and attachment by welcoming with acclamations her bright and gracious presence among us.

We respectfully wish Your Royal Highness the fullest enjoyment in your interesting tour, and we earnestly hope that Your Royal Highness will carry away pleasing impressions of the country and its people.

IT seems to be not altogether improbable that the Prince of Wales will not visit Madras. The *Madras Mail* in a way endorses the telegram published by another local paper, the *Athenæum*, to the same purport. The *Mail* says:—"It should be remembered that neither the Prince of Wales, nor the Government, are responsible for the unsatisfactory state of the public health which has, in the opinion of the Queen, rendered the change in his programme imperative. The statement has found utterance in some journals that His Royal Highness's advisers have shewn a pusillanimous anxiety for the Prince's safety, and that the Madras Government are responsible for 'grandmotherly' fussiness. But it has been lost sight of that the Prince of Wales is bound to consider the health of the people of this country, as well as his own health, in his selection of places to visit. His recent journey to, and his residence for several days in a city that must be still infested with villains, whose occupation departed with the ex-Gaekwar—a city notorious at all times for *badmashes*, who would sell their lives for a small consideration,—has sufficiently replied to the sneers that have been levelled at His Royal Highness on the score of his alleged deficiency in physical courage. It is not too much to say, that Baroda, though not so avowedly disloyal as Deccan Hyderabad, is as dangerous to European visitors; and had the Prince been devoid of the chief attribute of his race, he might have found many cogent arguments to convince him of the risk that he incurred by exposing himself for an hour—not to speak of several days—to the rifle, bullet, dagger or poison of assassins. * * * * * Should the Prince of Wales come to Madras, Bangalore will either have to be placed in rigorous quarantine, and railway and road communication suspended for a week before and during his visit, or, be allowed to pour freely into Madras everybody not obviously unwell, who can possibly come down to see the festivities in this city. And unfortunately, the Bangalore people would meet in Madras, not only persons resident here in localities that are already infected, but also the inhabitants of other parts of the Presidency, who, on the termination of the festivities, would return to their respective homes, carrying possibly with them the germs of disease. In India, Police and Municipal statistics of cholera cases must almost always err on the side of insufficient numeration, for natives of all ranks have a chronic objection to reporting a death in their families under circumstances that they know will expose their privacy of their houses to the risk of violation. Still, it is a significant symptom of an unsatisfactory condition of health in this city that in the Mylapore division in the four days ending the 28th instant, there were nine cholera cases reported to the Police, out of which five were fatal. In the whole of the town fifty-six persons were attacked in the week ending Sunday of whom thirty-five (or more than three-fifths died. These are all the cases that are known to the Police. In the nature of things the actual number of attacks and deaths may be assumed to be in excess of the foregoing figures. Cholera unhappily battens on the reluctance of natives to report its ravages.

THE *Cologne Gazette* says:—' Under the title "Pro Nihilo: Preliminary History of the Arnim Trial, First Part," a book has appeared at Zurich, of which Count Arnim appears to be himself the author. In the preface it is said that the publication has been delayed chiefly owing to objections of members of the former Conservative party who trust that Prince Bismark will separate from the National Liberal party, and again seek the support of the Conservatives. Certain recent negotiations, other things, and the Prince's known dislike of the National-Liberal leaders, as these persons believed, leave no doubt of the sincerity of the Chancellor. It is also a fact that in confidential circles he has designated the famous May legislation as stupidity. In the book are again communicated some reports of the German Ambassador at Paris, although it is admitted that their publication is in contradiction with the good traditions of diplomacy. In a report of the 27th of May, 1873, on the fall of M. Thiers, it is said:—" Altogether we must acknowledge with regard to M. Thiers that, thanks to his frankness and notwithstanding his *habilete*, and deducting some short Chauvinistic intervals, we have, since 1815 lived with few French Governments in such correct relations as with his." Count Arnim proposes that his Majesty should address, *ex motu proprio*, some graceful words of acknowledgment to M. Thiers for his merits in the realization of peace with Germany. Count Arnim, as is known, pretends not to be the cause of the fall of M. Thiers. He reports minutely his audience of the Emperor William on the 30th of September, 1873. We pass in silence over the pretended utterances of his Majesty; this indiscretion would suffice to render Count Arnim impossible for the German public service. Of a conversation which he had on the same day with Prince Bismarck, it is reported that to his request to tell him the motive of the cruelty with which the Chancellor persecuted him, the Prince answered with a flood of reproaches for which he had, as was evident by the documents lying on the table, prepared himself. The Prince said that he himself was the persecuted, and that Count Arnim had injured him in his health and deprived him of his rest for about a year. He continued:—" You conspire with the Empress, and you do not rest till, sitting here at the table where I sit, you will have seen that it is nothing. I know you from your youth. You said years ago that in every superior you see your natural enemy. That enemy I am at this moment. You have delayed the conclusion of the convention of the 15th of March in order to ruin Thiers, and I must now bear the responsibility of this political fault. You have accused me at the Emperor's, you have relations at Court which have prevented me before from calling you hither." The book represents Count Arnim as altogether a victim of the Chancellor's vengeance, and arrives at the following conclusion:—" Count Arnim has acquired during thirty years' conscientious and able service the recognition of the monarch, the Government, the land, and, before his merits were publicly praised, even of the Chancellor. As results from the preceding relation, he can claim the intellectual authorship of many a political measure to which the Chancellor owes much glory. By many he was designated as the Chancellor's successor. From the moment that the Chancellor might apprehend in Count Arnim an heir he hated him. Many a testator hates an heir, especially if he suspects him of impatience. from the moment Count Arnim was believed to be an impatient heir, the Chancellor was tempted to injure, destroy, and put aside the heir. The destruction of documents is punishable; the destruction of a man is not so." Thus speaks the author of the book. The judgment of history may yet be somewhat different.'

ENGLISH COMMERCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, 12TH Nov.

I HAVE often referred to the numerous symptoms of declining trade here, and have been even as a weeping Jeremiah or a hysterical Cassandra in prophesying worse things to come. It is not in the least pleasant to appeal to the fulfilment of predictions of this nature, but truth and justice compel me to point them out. The Board of Trade returns for October have been issued this week, and the results they show are little less than deplorable. The total declared value of our exports last month was only £18,474,744 against £21,918,528 in October 1874, and £22,341,239 in October 1873. Whatever degree of comfort might have been obtained in former cases from the fact that occasionally the decline was in value only, and not in quantity is absent now, for the falling off in these returns is almost universally in quantity as well as value. Cotton yarn, for instance, figures as follows:—The export last month was 19,676,900 lbs. against 21,425,169 lbs. in October 1874, and the value £1,178,289 against £1,326,916. Of piece goods the export was 306,315,100 yards against 343,447,235 yards in October 1874; the total value of cotton manufactures, which, in addition to piece goods includes lace, hosiery, thread, &c., was £4,839,787 against £5,511,655. The quantity of iron and steel exported last month was 219,073 tons against 273,472 tons in October 1874—the value of this being £2,085,157 against £3,068,303. Woollens are less easily grouped, but while the value of all woollen and worsted manufactures has fallen from £1,770,625 in October 1874 to £1,518,453 last month, such departments as carpets, flannels, blankets, mixed woollens, and cloths, are all less in quantity. So is woollen yarn. There is also a decrease in made up articles, such as habdashery, apparel, machinery, &c., and in linens, silk manufactures, jute goods, chemicals and hardware. In short, there is no exception worth naming to the unfavourable features, except it be copper, and telegraphic wire, two commodities which indicate nothing and explain nothing. Naturally when so persistent a reproduction of adverse symptoms takes place month after month, ordinary re-assuring language is worthless, and I am glad to say it is now dropped, although the *Times* labours to extract hope from the prospect that an improved home market may atone for the loss of some foreign ones, as if an improved home demand is possible when trade generally is slacker all over the leading manufacturing districts! Some say perhaps these guides of public opinion will perforce admit that there is a wiser policy than attempting far-fetched explanations of very obvious things, and that it is best to say at once that the cost of production must be lowered. As yet, however, little progress has been made towards this desirable object. About the only new point in our late and present industrial struggles is the bad faith shown by the men on points referred to arbitration. When the judgment is given in their favour they acquiesce; when it is against them they either refuse compliance or make a pretence of compliance for the moment, to strike again on the first convenient opportunity. Such being the case employers are at their wit's end, and when they have to tender for long contracts, are obliged to name such a price as will leave a wide margin for possible strikes or advances of wages. Then they run a good chance of losing the order altogether and of seeing it transferred to France or Belgium.

The proportions of cotton yarn and goods sent to Bombay last month were as follows:—Yarn, 511,800 lbs. against 979,500 lbs. in October 1874, and 630,140 lbs. in October 1873. Of piece goods the totals were 31,346,700 yards last month against 40,705,300 yards in October 1874, and 36,929,840 yards in October 1873. The total import of cotton last month was 605,828 cwts. against 668,893 cwts. in October 1874; the proportion from British India being 322,639 cwts. against 300,882 cwts. in October 1874.

The statement about an import of American calico into Manchester which was sold at a profit turns out to be an exaggeration of the facts. According to later accounts, which profess to correct the original version, the shipment was quite exceptional, and was in fact akin to those "alarming sacrifices" which half-bankrupt linen drapers are constantly accomplishing in the London suburbs. The goods were unsaleable in Boston, and were consequently sent over to England as a sure market at a price. But, we are assured, there is no chance of the shipment being repeated, and the florid embellishment attached to the original story about American ladies resident in England having discovered the inferiority of the products of the English loom and sighing for the superior shirtings of their fatherland, is declared to be mere fiction. This may be the case, but I have seen too many hasty explanations of unpleasant incidents to set much store by this improved version. When the first advices came here of Belgian iron shipments plausible explanations were forthcoming to attenuate their importance and show they could not be repeated, but they went on nevertheless. So it may prove to be with American calicoes. It is quite true there is a heavy duty on English cotton goods in the United States to protect the home manufacturer, but this was imposed, under an obsolete condition of things, and may be maintained long after the original necessity for it has ceased. It does not follow that some kinds of cotton manufacture may not be sent here at a profit. The Americans have cheaper raw material than we have, and the greater expense of machinery is almost covered by the reductions in wages. Freight across the Atlantic is nothing. Then there is the question of quality. If it be really true that the calico made in Massachusetts is stouter than what is sold here it will certainly command customers even at a higher price, because the complaints by our housekeepers of the stuff sold in the shops are unceasing. We never see calico such as was familiar before the American Civil War. If the Americans still make it let them send it here by all means;—they will not lack a sale. For this reason I am not disposed to treat with mere scoffing the threat of American rivalry on such a field. If Massachusetts teaches our manufacturers the duty of taking more pains the competition will be welcomed by all consumers here.

We are still suffering from the Turkish repudiation, and at the moment there is a strong disposition to doubt whether even the half of the coupons promised in cash will be forthcoming. Personally I have no doubt that it will, but there are so many people here interested in putting the worst construction upon everything that the croakers have it all their own way. Day after day false rumours, exaggerated statements, and malicious hints appear in most of the daily and such of the weekly papers as trouble themselves about such matters, the *Times* being, of course, the worst offender, and whether the persons who concoct and publish these things really desire to act on the market or not, one thing is certain, that after a time the "damnable iteration" begins to tell. As I have often observed it is as easy to destroy the credit of a nation as of an individual by an organized system of defamation, if only the slander is kept up persistently enough. One daily paper here which has been a conspicuous failure and has lately fallen under the control of a rich Scotchman with a mania for prosecuting Albert Grant, assails him and some others week after week, in a column at the head of which is the familiar quotation: "*Gutta cavat lapidem, non vi sed saepe cadendo.*" I will do the eccentric Caledonian, who is quite a gentleman, the justice of saying that he does not resort to defamation, but I quote his motto to illustrate my remark. By hammering week after week at Grant and the Emma Mine, Grant and the Erie Railway, and such points, great damage may ere long be done to the ambitious little Baron, and if that is the case with a private individual who can appeal to the courts of law for protection, what will it be with a country which has no such mode of redress? Unfortunately the conduct of Turkey has given a handle to the efforts of the croakers, the pessimists and the wreckers who want to destroy the credit of other States. Egypt is a case in point. This country was assailed by Labouchere in the *World* for several weeks in succession, without moving its stocks even ¼ per cent, although his assertions had all the positiveness to be expected where the success of a Stock Exchange speculation depends on the fulfilment of the prediction; but when Turkey repudiated, the credit of Egypt received a severe blow, as the two countries were connected in various ways. Henceforth the course of the wreckers was easy. They had only to keep on reiterating that Egypt would be even as Turkey, that Peru would follow Egypt, and Hungary Peru, and at a time when the public were disposed to be sensitive and uneasy, much of their forecasts would be taken as gospel truth. Accordingly the Stock Exchange has been in a state of chronic crisis and alarm for the last week or two, and heavy losses have been made by investors, all for the benefit of "bears." But one very serious consequence is this. The floating of any foreign loan here is, under present circumstances, an impossibility, and inasmuch as the finance of some foreign Governments depends upon getting at least one other loan, failure to do so may swell the list of insolvencies and repudiations to an alarming extent. Probably the wreckers have not thought of this and may be caught in their own trap some day. None the less is it the fact, that this systematic attempt to spread distrust, and mere groundless panic may soon influence our entire commercial relations.

I have alluded to a daily paper here, bought or subsidised by an obstinate but most generous Scotchman, who throws away £300 a week on his hobby. Another hero of the hour, though on a smaller scale, is a Mr. Richard Bonner Oakley, who has started an extraordinary concern designated the Co-operative Credit Bank, offering 18 per cent. interest to shareholders! The scheme is called a bubble, and the designer a mountebank, a cheat and every thing else that is bad, by the *World*, the *Times*, the *Hour*, and other papers. To the attacks of the *World*, which were specially bitter, Oakley most appropriately replied by publishing full particulars of the bankruptcy of Mr. Edmund Yates, a year or two back, with the names of his creditors, and also by further specimens of the retort courteous, to which I need not further allude. Oakley makes himself out to be a very ill-used man, and possibly he is; but the first reflection forced upon an outsider by this duel between the *World* and the *Co-operative and Financial Review* is that it is a very good match as things go. Between Labouchere, Yates, and Oakley there is, I should think, not a pin to choose. Oakley, who may be perfectly innocent for aught I know, has his uses. Your readers may remember the old doggrel,

> "Big fleas have little fleas, and upon their backs to bite'em;
> And little fleas have lesser fleas, so on *ad infinitum*."

Respectable journalists are, in the nature of things, incapacitated from replying to the *World* in its own chosen vein, but a "slanging" match between Oakley and Labouchere seems as fit and proper as a duel betwen two hornets or a sanguinary attack by the flea on the gadfly. Somebody ought to tackle the *World* everybody says; but it is inevitably muddy work; therefore who so qualified as one who is not overclean at the moment, and does not need to dread any further befouling.

The action brought by the manager of the *Central News* against the *World* will, I am told, come on soon. The latter has retained Hawkins and Mr. Serjeant Parry for the occasion.

The cotton market has been dull all this week, partly from favourable anticipations as to the American crop. The estimates vary from below 3,900,000 bales to about 4,500,000 bales, but the best reckonings look for a total of above 4,000,000 bales. The quality, it is feared, will be inferior to last crop, and a great deal of sand already appears in all but the higher grades. On the other hand the staple is said to be excellent; there is an improvement even in the Atlantic, which was good last year, much of it now showing in Liverpool being equal to what is usually found in average Orleans.

Holloway's Pills and Ointment.—Unfailing Restoratives.—When climate, age or hardship has undermined the health, skin diseases are prone to arise and augment the existing weakness. Holloway's medicaments daily prove most serviceable, even under the most untoward circumstances. His well-known and highly-esteemed Unguent possesses the finest balsamic virtues, which soothe and heal without inflaming or irritating the most tender skin or most sensitive sore. Holloway's Ointment and Pills are infallible for curing bad legs, varicose veins, swelled ankles, and erysipelas. They have long been famed for their power of subduing glandular inflammations, coal irritations, prickly heat, and that annoying eruption which frequently springs from neglecting outdoor exercise.

BOMBAY.

DRIVING WITHOUT LIGHTS.—Yesterday at the Fort Police Court, Mahadoo Gopall and five other cartmen were fined by the Senior Magistrate two rupees each, for driving their carts after dark at the Apollo Bunder without lights on the 1st inst.

ACCIDENT AT THE PRINCE'S DOCK.—On Wednesday evening last, Hurry Rama, a coolie employed at a pile-driving engine at the Prince's Dock, was severely injured in the left foot in consequence of a plank of wood falling upon him. He was removed for treatment to the Jamsetjee Hospital.

AN OLD OFFENDER.—Mahomed Abdool was charged yesterday, at the Girgaum Police Court, with having in his possession a goat skin, which was reasonably suspected of being stolen, and failing to account satisfactorily how he came by the same, he was sentenced by Mr. Nana Morojee to be imprisoned for three months.

MORTUARY RETURNS.—The total number of deaths registered during the week ending Tuesday, 30th November, was 355, being 35 more than in the preceding week, 29 more than the total of the week ending 1st December 1874, and 29 more than the mean of the corresponding period in the preceding five years. During the week 250 births were reported in the different districts of the city.

STATEMENT OF SILVER BALANCE IN THE MINT.—The value of silver in the mint on the morning of the 15th November 1875, was Rs. 51,59,789; add silver received during the week Rs. 10,40,247. Rs. 7,26,000 in new coin were paid during the week; the balance left was Rs. 54,74,036. There is in addition 4,71,427 rupees worth of silver bullion belonging to private individuals deposited in the Mint vaults and awaiting assay.

PRIVATE REWARDS TO POLICE OFFICERS.—It appears to be a recognised custom, acquiesced in by the Commissioner of Police, for commanders of vessels in Bombay harbour to give small rewards to European police officers on the arrest of deserters from their ships. Following this time-honoured custom, the commander of the Hospidar yesterday presented Rs. 10 each to Inspector Killen and Constable Ralph for the apprehension of two deserters.

DEATH OF A EUROPEAN SOLDIER FROM EXCESSIVE DRINKING.—A Coroner's inquest was held yesterday morning at the Apollo Bunder police chowky concerning the death of Stephen Lake, a private in H. M. 33rd Regiment, who arrived in Bombay the previous evening by the troop-ship Jumna. On Wednesday evening, he went to the canteen of the 2nd Queen's at Colaba, where he drank ale and porter so much so that he became almost insensible. He was put into a bullock hackery and was being taken to the Apollo Bunder, when he fell off the hackery. On being removed to the police chowkey, he was attended by two naval nurses from the Jumna; and it was eventually determined to remove him on board the ship. While his comrades were endeavouring to put him into a boat, he happened to roll over into the water, from which, however, he was rescued. He vomited soon afterwards; froth issued from his mouth; and he expired in a few minutes. The jury found that death was caused by apoplexy induced by excessive drinking.

THE ELPHINSTONE SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY.—A correspondent writes as follows:—In your Saturday's paper was published a short report of the proceedings of a meeting of the shareholders of the above-named company, from which it would be observed that Mr. Hormusjee Nowrojee Saklatwalla showed an act of self-denial and generosity scarcely to be met with in these days. When this spinning company was first established, Mr. Hormusjee was appointed secretary, treasurer, and agent, his position under the deed by which he was so nominated, was one of very great profit. It, however, happened that the shareholders, for various reasons, thought it advisable to liquidate the company, and by such liquidation, Mr. Hormusjee was legally entitled to a large sum of money. But that gentleman in a most generous spirit not only gave up the sum to which he was entitled, but even declined to take the large sum of Rs. 25,000 which Mr. Tapidas Vurjdas had offered to propose for his acceptance. But the meeting was fairly taken by surprise at Mr. Hormusjee's generosity when he even offered his services as liquidator without charging any commission for his labour, and it was with great reluctance that he consented to the shareholders' proposal that he should be allowed a commission of five per cent on the assets realised. Such an act of disinterestedness is not only in pleasing contrast with the action of some of the liquidators of other concerns in Bombay, but is in these money-making times very rare, and the Elphinstone Company is to be congratulated on the happy choice it had made in Mr. Hormusjee as their representative.

DIVINE SERVICES.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH, APOLLO STREET, FORT,
[CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.]
DECEMBER 5TH.
Evening Service at [illegible] o'clock, preparatory to the Lord's Supper.

Hymn 78. Tune, Evan, 91.
Hymn 81. Tune, Elliot, 386.
Hymn 106. Tune, Emperor's Hymn, 84.

ARRIVAL OF A GREAT HINDOO BANKER.

SINCE the arrival last month of the native Princes, Chiefs, and Sirdars of Western India in Bombay, the Byculla railway station had not presented a scene of greater interest and excitement than it did yesterday afternoon. The occasion was the arrival at the station at 5 o'clock of a special train from Hyderabad, conveying Mr. Shewlal Motilal, the head of the wealthiest native firm among shroffs and bankers in Bombay and Hyderabad. A large number of native merchants and shroffs had assembled at the station to receive the welcome visitor, the standing of whose firm is said to be a century old, and a branch of which has been established in Bombay since half a century. Among those present at the station were Messrs. Ardasir Hormusjee Wadia, Kessowjee Naik, Tapidas Vurjdas, NanabhoyByramjee Jeejeebhoy, Damodhurdas Tapidas, Nursey Kessowjee, Maneckjee Eduljee All-blesswalla, Premchund Roychund, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy, and some of the chief shroffs, moonims, and China merchants in Bombay. Mr. Shewlal is a man who dresses plainly as a rule; but on this occasion, he and his sons wore valuable pearl necklaces. About sixty followers accompanied him to Bombay, several of whom carried arms. A carriage, drawn by four horses, was drawn up at the station, in which Mr. Shewlal and his sons, followed by other carriages, were driven to their splendid mansion situated in the Moombadevi road. It will be remembered that this mansion was, on the day of the arrival of the Prince of Wales in Bombay, honoured with the presence of the Hon. Miss Baring and members of His Excellency the Viceroy's personal suite. Nosegays, pan soparee, and rose-water were distributed among those who accompanied this wealthy shroff from the station to his residence; and the assembly then dispersed.

CRIMINAL MISAPPROPRIATION OF MONEY.

AT the Fort Police Court on Wednesday last, one Purshotum Jeyram laid an information before the Senior Magistrate, accusing one Pandoo Gunnoo of criminal breach of trust and criminal misappropriation of his money, and applied for a warrant for his apprehension. The facts of the case appear to be these. The complainant came to Bombay from his native country in June last. On the 6th of that month, the accused went to his house in Lohar Chawl Street, and he then gave him Rs. 1,200 in currency notes, in order to buy gold, pearls, and pieces of wearing apparel, which accused was to take to the complainant's native country in Rutnagherry zillah and to make them over to one Yeshwunt Vithul there. The last-named person was present on the occasion of the payment of the money. The accused then left the house. The next morning the complainant left Bombay with his master Amrutrao Gungaram for Kapsa near Kolbapore. In September last he arrived in his native country and saw Yeshwunt Vithul, who, however, said the accused had not made over to him any gold, pearls, &c., according to complainant's directions. They thereupon came back to Bombay, but could obtain no information regarding the accused except that he was concealing himself somewhere in Bombay to elude proceedings being taken against him.

The same day accused was arrested under a warrant, and was placed yesterday before the magistrate on the charges already mentioned, when he was identified.

In cross-examination by the accused, complainant said—This is the first occasion on which I entrusted you with money. I have been in my present employe's service since the last eight months. I entrusted you with the money, because you lived in my zillah, and I had known you for a long time.

Cross-examined by the Court—I did not tell prisoner what quantities or what description of goods to buy. I told him to buy gold, pearls, and clothes at such rate as would leave me a profit when I resold them in my native country. Prisoner keeps a shop at Rajapoor, a short distance from Rutnagherry. The Rs. 1,200 were advanced to me by Ramjee Heerjee on my personal security. He has dealings with my master and knows me for the last two or four years. He keeps a fruit shop in the Arthur Crawford Market. I passed a writing to him for the money and was to pay interest at the rate of one per cent. per month; but have not yet paid any interest.

The case was then adjourned until the 9th inst.

CULPABLE HOMICIDE NOT AMOUNTING TO MURDER.

YESTERDAY at the Fort Police Court, the Senior Magistrate resumed enquiry into a charge of culpable homicide not amounting to murder, preferred against Thomas Salmon, aged 40 years, a cook employed on board the steamer Thibet. Mr. Hearn, public prosecutor, conducted the prosecution, and Mr. Fraser Hore (Messrs. Rimington, Hore, and Langley) defended the prisoner.

The informant was recalled and identified the prisoner as the person referred to in his deposition, which has been already published.

Francis Tuikler said—I was head saloon waiter on board the steam ship Thibet, and knew John McTaggart, who was sail-maker of the ship. On the evening of the 24th November at 7 o'clock, I was in the butcher's shop in conversation with the prisoner, who was head cook of the ship. John McTaggart came to the butcher's shop and asked the prisoner for something to eat, as he had nothing to eat all day. The prisoner said "the food has been cooked as usual; if you have not received it, it is not my fault." McTaggart said you "had better go and give it." The prisoner said "What! me go and give it to you?" While he said this, he seized McTaggart by his waist. I remained in the butcher's shop and saw them both struggling and wrestling together for five minutes. I then went out of the shop and saw the prisoner standing aft of the steam winch puffing and blowing McTaggart was then under the steam winch, about eight feet distant from the prisoner, who asked him if he wanted any more, and said "Stand from under the winch, so that I may see you," and immediately rushed from where he was standing and seized McTaggart by the body. They had two or three struggles together. I called out to them to be careful. They still struggled and then coming near the gangway, they both fell over, McTaggart falling under. I remained in the butcher's shop during the time of the first struggle. I thought at first it was all fun. I afterwards altered my opinion when I saw the prisoner puffing and blowing, and after he had challenged McTaggart.

Cross-examined by Mr. Hore—It appeared to me that McTaggart knew he was falling and endeavoured to resist the prisoner in pushing him over the gangway. The prisoner made a desperate lunge, and they both went through the gangway, McTaggart going under. I was about fifteen feet from the gangway. There was a light on the locker close to the main hatch, about fifteen feet from the gangway. It was a dark night. At the time prisoner and McTaggart fell over, they were regularly wrestling together. The latter was leaning with his back on the rail close to the corner of the gangway, and both had got hold of one another's bodies. (Witness here described how they held each other.) I know of no previous quarrel between them.

Two other witnesses, whose statements were similar to those of the above witness, were examined, when Mr. Hearn said Dr. Sidney Smith was the only remaining witness.

Mr. Hore submitted that there was not the slightest case made out against his client, and that the whole was a pure accident. His client could not possibly have had any intention to do serious harm, for in struggling at the gangway he ran as much risk as McTaggart.

The Magistrate said he would adjourn the case for a week for the medical evidence.

Mr. Hore said the adjournment would inflict a hardship upon his client, who had been in jail, and against whom nothing was proved; and asked that Dr. Sidney Smith be called to give evidence to-day.

The Magistrate said he would admit prisoner to bail for a small amount. The case was then adjourned for a week.

BOMBAY TOWN COUNCIL.

AT the regular meeting of the Town Council, held on Tuesday last, there were present:—Capt. G. F. Henry, Chairman; Mr. G. A. Barnett, Dr. T. Blaney, Surg.-Maj. H. Cook, M. D., Mr. Dadabhoy Nowrojee, Lt.-Col. H. F. Hancock, Surg.-Maj. Hewlett, Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee, and Mr. Rugoonath Narayen Khote. The Municipal Commissioner, Mr. H. F. Jacomb, was also present.

Until the arrival of the Chairman, Dr. Hewlett presided.

The minutes of the meeting held on the 23rd ultimo were confirmed.

Read the following report from the auditors:—

H. E. JACOMB, Esq., Acting Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

SIR,—We have the honour to state for your information that, in accordance with your wishes, we have audited the five weekly statements for the month of October last, and compared them with the ledgers and found them correct.—We are, &c.,

ARDASEER FRAMJEE MOOS,
GOVIND BALCHUNDRA,
Municipal Auditors.

Read the following letter from Mr. H. E. Jacomb:—

No. 6,486 of 1875.
Bombay, 25th Nov. 1875.

From the Municipal Commissioner, to the Chairman, Town Council.

SIR,—In acknowledging the receipt of the Town Council resolution No. 1,676 of the 16th instant, I have the honour to express my best thanks to the Council for their kind acknowledgment of my recent work in connection with the reception of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales in Bombay. I feel it my duty to acknowledge the very great assistance that I have received from Mr. Barrow, the Secretary Town Council; and I need hardly add how much I am indebted to many members of the Corporation and of the Reception Committee.—I have, &c.,

H. E. JACOMB,
Municipal Commissioner.

Recorded.

Read the following application from Mrs. Freake, widow of Inspector Freake of the night branch, Health Department:—

Bombay, 15th October 1875.

To the Municipal Commissioner, Bombay.

The humble petition of Hannah Ann Freake, widow of the late James Freake, sheweth:—That your petitioner's husband served in the Health Department from the 27th November 1865 to the 28th February 1866, and from the 6th May 1867 to the 8th October 1875, on which last date he died from liver complaint. That through her husband's death your petitioner is left quite destitute, and being crippled with paralysis, is in a most unfortunate position. Wherefore your petitioner submits her case for your favourable consideration, in the hope that taking her husband's long and faithful service and her own position into consideration some gratuity may be granted her to relieve her necessities. And your petitioner will ever pray.

HANNAH ANN FREAKE.

Resolved.—Mrs. Freake to receive a gratuity of Rs. 17,000 in consideration of her husband having died from disease contracted in the performance of his duty; but this case is not to be taken as a precedent.

Sanction was given to the taking up of the following pieces of ground required for street improvement:—6 44 square yards at 58, Shaik Abdool Doctor street from Mr. Aba Burya, at Rs. 15 per yard. 38·34 square yards at 104, Khetwady seventh street from Mr. Dadabhoy Sorabjee Mehta, at Rs. 12 per yard. 5·27 square yards at 94, Chinch Bunder Third Row, from Mr. Zooma Chaya Nakwa, at Rs. 30 per yard.

Read the following Government Resolution:—

Municipal Taxes (Bombay) No. 3,514.—Genl. Dept.
Bombay Castle, 24th November 1875.

Letter from the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, No. 6,388, dated 18th November 1875, forwarding copy of extract from the proceedings of the meeting of the Municipal Corporation, held on the 3rd idem, regarding budget estimate of water rate for the year 1876, and requesting sanction under sec. 89 of the Municipal Act, to the scale of water rate imposed by the Corporation.

Resolution.—Sanctioned and to be notified.

W. G. PEDDER, Actg. Secy. to Govt.

Sanction was given to the filing of a suit against Babajee Bhugwuntrow and Sonabai (widow of Babajee Bhugwuntrow) and the heirs of Babajee, being joint owners of an undivided property at Lohar Chawl. The amount to be recorded is Rs. 693-13-11.

A petition was read from Futtoobaee, a widow of Shaboodeen, formerly a peon in the Municipal service, praying for relief. The application was disposed of by the Municipal Commissioner undertaking to give the applicant Rs. 50 from his "Discretional Contingencies."

Read letter from Mr. Ezekiel Shalum, late store clerk, Municipal Workshops, stating that owing to reductions in the Workshops establishment he lost his employment there on the 30th June last, after having been employed from 1st January 1869; and asking (1) for a gratuity; and (2) that he may be re-employed when vacancy occurs.

Ordered applicant to be informed that his service does not entitle him to a gratuity.

The Municipal Commissioner stated that Mr. Leck having been pensioned, Mr. McEaven had been placed in charge of the gardens, and he (the Commissioner) proposed to allow him Rs. 100 per mensem and the free use of the bungalow. In the course of some discussion the opinion was expressed that Mr. McEwen being already in receipt of Rs. 350 a month a further sum of Rs. 50 and a free bungalow would be sufficient for the extra work entailed on him by the care of the gardens.

HIGH COURT—DECEMBER 2.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE BAYLEY.)

AN ENGINE DRIVER'S MATRIMONIAL DIFFICULTIES.

THOMAS JAMES PROCTER, petitioner, an engine driver in the service of the G. I. P Railway, prayed for a decree divorcing his wife, Susannah Procter, on account of adultery with Thomas Webb, also an engine-driver in the same employment, and further claimed Rs. 10,000 damages from the co-respondent. Mr. Scoble, Advocate General, and Mr. Hart appeared for the petitioner, and Mr. Inverarity for the co-respondent. The respondent was not represented by counsel.

Mr. Hart read the petitioner's statement, which was to the effect that he was lawfully married to the respondent on the 10th of October 1868, and that they lived together until November 1871; that he had reasonable grounds to believe that on divers occasions (the dates of which were unknown,) in 1871, she committed adultery with the co-respondent; that in November 1871 she left Egutpoora, where they were living, with the co-respondent by a midnight train; that they left India together in or about April 1872, and went to England, from whence they returned in January 1874; that the respondent assumed the name of Mrs. West on the voyage to England, and that of Mrs. Jackson on the return journey; that on her and the co-respondent's return, they parted company at Suez, the co-respondent going to Calcutta, and she coming to Bombay; that afterwards the co-respondent joined her in Bombay; that they subsequently went to, and lived together as man and wife at Secunderabad and Raichore; and that they were still living together at Secunderabad at the present time. The petitioner further stated that he went to England in search of his wife, but failed to find her, and returned in 1872. No collusion whatever had existed between the petitioner and the respondent since, and he prayed for a dissolution of the marriage, and claimed Rs. 10,000 from the co-respondent as damages.

The respondent had not filed any answer.

The co-respondent in answer denied the allegations of adultery, and said the respondent was driven by gross illtreatment and cruelty, to leave the petitioner's house, when she, being in a destitute condition, and not having been provided with means of support, requested him to admit her to his house. He did so, and had maintained her and her three children ever since. He had negociated a marriage for her eldest daughter, and was having the other two children educated.

The respondent was called and said, in answer to his Lordship, that she had not filed any written statement. She denied having committed adultery with Webb at any time before her return from England; but she admitted having committed herself after that date. She was quite willing that her marriage with the petitioner should be dissolved.

Mr. Inverarity said the co-respondent had no objection to a decree being issued, because it was his intention to marry the respondent. He admitted having lived with her at Raichore and Secunderabad.

His Lordship.—Then the question is only one of damages?

Mr. Inverarity.—Yes, my Lord, and we wish to bring before the Court the circumstances under which the respondent came to leave her husband, and he thought his Lordship would be satisfied that the co-respondent was not so much to blame as some co-respondents were.

His Lordship put it to Mr. Hart whether it was advisable to press for damages.

Mr. Hart said he was instructed to do so.

Mr. Inverarity—If you are not careful you will not get a decree, let alone damages.

His Lordship—I don't know that.

Mr. Hart, in answer to his Lordship, said he believed the co-respondent's wages were Rs. 250 per month, but men in his employment earned a good deal more than their regular wages by extra work.

Thomas James Procter was then called and said—I am the petitioner in this case. I was married to the respondent in 1868. After my marriage to the respondent, we lived at Egutpoora. I had known Webb prior to my marriage,—for two or three years previously, and was always on good terms with him. In 1871 I and my wife went to live in the same house with him, because of the foundation of my house giving way. We lived there till November in the same year, when my wife left me. I had always lived on good terms with my wife until the 15th of November 1871, and always handed over to her the whole of my wages, directly I received them. It is not true that my wife was driven to leave me in consequence of my illtreatment of her. My standing salary was Rs. 200 a month, but I often made Rs. 300 or Rs. 400. Webb's salary at that time was the same; and we were both working on the same "job." I don't know what wages he receives now. I have never seen him since the day he left Egutpoora until this morning. My wife had three children by a former marriage, and when I married her the two youngest came to live with me, the eldest being at school. My wife had no means of her own; and the children were maintained out of my pay. I believe Webb had saved some money before he left. He told me he had saved £2,000. My wife asked me several times after we went to live in Webb's house, whether I thought Webb had saved much money. When my wife went away, she took everything belonging to me. I had not so much as a pice in money, or a cup and saucer left. The first thing I did after my wife went was to advertise her in the papers, and take other measures to stop her getting money. There was a little money—I don't know how much,—that I had put into the savings bank in her name and she got that out. She took with her nearly all my shirts, flannels, clothes, and other things. I should say she took about Rs. 1,000 worth of goods. I came down twice to Bombay in search of her but could not find her. I heard subsequently that she and Webb had gone to England together, and I followed them. I left on the 7th of June, 1872, I made numerous inquiries for them; but could not find them. I stayed two months in England, and was five months away from work, and the search cost me, including loss of time, nearly £400—about Rs. 4,000 I heard afterwards in April last that Webb and my wife were living together at Raichore and Secunderabad. That was the first time I heard where they were together after I came back from England. The company wished to transfer me to Shahabad, where Webb was running to, but I would not go, and was in consequence out of work for a fortnight.

Cross-examined by Mr. Inverarity—I and Webb were both employed at the Thull Ghaut, and drove engines to Kussara and back. Webb stayed on at Egutpoora for some time after my wife went away. He drove the engine of the train my wife went by to Bombay. I saw him that night, and spoke to him about the occurrence. The night my wife left, I got home at eight o'clock in the evening, but I did not see my wife. She took one of the children, who was with her in the house, to Bombay, where another one was already staying with her sister. I have heard that my wife stayed with her sister, who was the wife of the storehouse superintendent at Bandora, for a few days after she went away from Egutpoora. I do not know a Mr. Joshua Brooks, or that my wife went to live with Mr. or Mrs. Brooks, in Bombay. I have heard that she lived for a time with a Mrs. Carrol, who was a milliner in Bombay. I was sent to a place where I was told some people named Brooks lived, and my wife with them; but I was informed then that they had left. I know that Webb came down to Bombay several times after my wife left Egutpoora, and before she sailed for England. I know that Webb ate his Christmas dinner where I ought to have been. (Laughter.) I cannot prove that at that time Webb and my wife were living together in adultery. I came to Bombay to look for my wife the first time two months after she had left. I could not come before, because I was too busy at my work. It is not true that my wife left my house three or four days before she left my house for Bombay. I know she [illegible] on her things while I was away at my work, and I suppose Webb assisted her. I was on perfectly good terms with my wife up to the 15th of November. I did not use to assault my wife, though she used to assault me,—if you call slapping me in the face assaulting me. I never struck her but once. When she slapped me on the face once, I said:—"That's the third time you've done that, [illegible]," and I gave her a shove and she fell down. I swear that I never took up a carving knife and threatened to stab her. I know a Mr. and Mrs. Gidney lived in Egutpoora then, and she used to go to their house occasionally; but I don't know what for. Mr. Holden, the [illegible] superintendent at Egutpoora was the landlord of my house and also of Webb's, and Webb was "his fancy man."

The learned Judge here ordered the witness to give his evidence properly, and with due respect to the Court, or he would have to fine him.

Cross-examination resumed—I do not know whether it was by Mr. Holden's orders that rooms were provided for myself and wife in Webb's house. It was arranged between my wife and Webb, and Mr. Holden. When I went to England, I made inquiries all over London. I got the address Webb had left at the G. I. P. Office in London, and went there to look for him, but could hear nothing of him. I did not go to my wife's relations, because I did not know whether she had any in England. I knew she had a sister and brother-in-law living in Dublin; but I did not know their address, and I did not go there or write to them. I did not go to any police office. My passage home and back, and the money I spent cost nearly £300. I spent £37 (Rs. 370) for my passage to Southampton, and £30 (Rs. 300) back. I spent more than a month in London, and about three weeks at my father's house at Barrow-in-Furness, (Lancashire) and in visiting other relations. Beyond the bare passage money, I spent a considerable amount of money, for liquor, and on gambling with quoits. On my return passage, I spent Rs. 300. I did go to music halls and theatres occasionally while in London, but very seldom. I spent over £200 in London; I can't say exactly in what way. I can't give you an idea of the items of expenditure. I know I should not have gone to England at all if it had not been for her; and it all went in search of her. I did not drink much in London, nor do any gambling. The Rs. 4,000 I spent was money I had saved before ever I saw my wife, and what I earned after she had gone. He earned Rs. 458 the last month before he left. My wife's first husband was a carriage examiner at Sholapoor. I don't know whether he left any property; I know I never saw any. I did not make any complaint at Egutpoora to my official superiors, except to Mr. Holden, who would not believe it, but shifted me on to another line so that I might not meet Webb so often. I had always respected Webb until this occurrence took place. I don't know whether he is respected among his superiors. He is not much respected at any rate among the working men now. I did not send any money to my wife since she left me. My wife took her two youngest children to England, leaving the eldest at school in Bombay. The ages of the children would be now respectively about 16, 12, and 10. The eldest one, a girl, was recently married to the station-master at Illumpala. Since my marriage with my wife, in 1868, I don't know that after my wife came back from England, she lived with Mr. and Mrs. Brooks. She stayed with her sister for a few days, till her sister turned her out. I don't know how long she stayed in Bombay after she returned, but I believe she was here for some time. I don't know where the co-respondent was then. I saw Webb constantly between November 1871 and April 1872, and saw him a few days before he left for Bombay, previous to leaving for England. I did not at that time instruct an attorney to write to Webb. I never saw my wife after she left Egutpoora till she came into the Court this morning.

Re-examined by Mr. Scoble, the witness said when he spoke to Webb after his wife had gone and he swore he knew nothing about it.

John Jones was the next witness called, and said he was a train guard in the employment of the G. I. P. Railway. He had known Procter since 1863; and remembered his marriage in 1868. He was living at Egutpoora at that time and remained there till 1874. He frequently saw Procter and his wife while they were living there; and they seemed to live happily together. Procter was a sober and steady and a hard-working man, and was very well liked by every body.

In cross-examination, he said he was not a particular friend of Procter's, but had been summoned to give evidence.

Jane Jones, the wife of the last witness, also said that Procter and his wife seemed to live very happily together while they were at Egutpoora.

James Mullen, another guard, said he was with the train by which Mr. Procter travelled from Egutpoora to Bombay. Webb was the driver of the engine. About 1 o'clock in the morning, a little before the train started, Webb went to him in the station and told him that Mrs. Procter had received a telegram stating that her sister was dangerously ill at Bandora. He thought the story was true, and allowed her to travel as far as Kussara in his break. He was living at Egutpoora at the time. Procter and his wife were living there; but did not associate with them.

In cross-examination, he said that on the occasion of Mrs. Procter's travelling by his train, Webb drove the engine back to Egutpoora. His was a goods train, and had no passenger carriages attached.

William Jones, an engine driver, said that while they were at Egutpoora. Procter and his wife appeared to be living together happily, as man and wife ought to.

Cross-examined.—He did not know that Mrs. Procter stayed several days in the house of Mr. and Mrs. Gidney, before she left Egutpoora.

The wife of the last witness said that about two months before Mrs. Procter went away she heard her complain that her husband had beaten her. She said he had given her a slap.

This completed the petitioner's case. Mr. Inverarity said he intended to call the respondent and other witnesses to prove that the petitioner had treated her with gross cruelty; and, further, that there was no unlawful connection between her and the co-respondent until some time after the return of both of them to India, and when the respondent was in an utterly destitute condition. He further said that the statement put before the Court by the other side with reference to the co-respondent's pay was false, as also was the statement of the petitioner with reference to his (Webb's) having saved £2,000. The man's regular salary at the present time was Rs. 160 per month, and by extra work he sometimes made Rs. 40 or Rs. 50 per month more. As regarded his savings, when he went to England he had about Rs. 9,000. He stayed in England for two years, and of course spent a considerable amount of money, so that at the present time he had none at all.

His Lordship said it did not appear to him to be a case in which very high damages would be awarded by the Court. If any reasonable offer were made, he should think it would be worth considering. He asked on what principle damages such cases were assessed in England.

Mr. Inverarity.—The value of the wife, my Lord; it is supposed to be the loss of the wife's society to the husband.

Mr. Inverarity added that he was prepared to go into the evidence for the co-respondent; but his Lordship said he would not proceed further then, it being nearly half-past four o'clock, and the further hearing of the case was adjourned till this morning at 11 o'clock.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

INDIAN EXTRACTS.

THE EXECUTION OF MICHAEL NEILL, 45TH REGIMENT.

A CORRESPONDENT writes:—At 5.50 on Thursday morning, a squadron of the 18th Hussars arrived at the jail, and shortly afterwards the 45th Regiment and three divisions of Artillery. Troops were formed up at some distance, facing the gallows. A few minutes after 6 o'clock the prisoner was brought, under escort, in front and facing the troops. He was faithfully attended by the Rev. Mr. Gasnier. At 10 minutes past 6 the Court-Martial, sentence, and confirmation were read by Col. Arbuthnot, in a clear, distinct voice, loud enough to be heard by all present. Neill was tried under Section 302 of the Indian Penal Code, and European Articles of War, as Michael Neill No 1859 of H. M.'s. 45th Regt. S.F. President, Colonel Wallace—approved and confirmed by the Governor, Sir F. H. Haines, and the Governor General of India.

Garrison Provost Serjeant Edward Jackson was appointed Provost Marshal for the occasion.

After the sentence had been read the condemned prisoner implored the officers and men of his Regiment to forgive him for the great crime he had committed, and for the disgrace he had brought on the regiment and he hoped God would have mercy on him and on his comrade whose untimely death he had caused. He said that he loved his comrades and his officers, and none more than the comrade whose life he had taken in an unlucky moment. To all present—God bless you officers, God bless you comrades and all present, and may the Lord have mercy on us all, on every one. At 25 minutes past 6 the drop fell, and in a few seconds life was extinct. Neill was removed in a coffin on an Artillery truck. The Rev. Mr. Gasnier attended him to the last moment and knelt and prayed behind him for some minutes after he was hanged.

Thus ended this tragic scene. Two lives sacrificed to drink and passion.—*Bangalore Spectator.*

THE VICEROY IN CENTRAL INDIA.

AFTER a drive of 60 miles from Dhar, through some of the richest districts of Malwa, Rutlam, the chief town of the small Rajpoot State of the same name, was visited by His Excellency the Viceroy on the 17th November. When Bhyron Singh, the last Rajah of Rutlam, died in January 1864, he bequeathed the following materials, from which the future of his State was to be formed:

An infant son,
800 square miles of good land,
100,000 thoroughly discontented and oppressed souls,
A waning revenue estimated at three lakhs,
An actual debt of ten lakhs, and
A corrupt Durbar, headed by a fraudulent Kamdar.

From these ashes of anarchy and disorder in ten years has the phœnix of Rutlam sprung up, with more strength and beauty than she ever attained before. The State is an instance of the benefits to be derived from the protection and fostering care of a superintendency. Since 1865, Mir Shahamut Ali has, by careful administration, entirely re-built the prosperity of Rutlam; and has not only rescued it from its condition of bankruptcy and confusion, but has paid its debts, doubled its revenue, improved its condition, and made its people happy and prosperous. With good roads, schools, hospitals, Rutlam can bear favourable comparison with any State. The gardens and public buildings in the town would be a credit to any municipality, and the superintendent had reason to be proud of the opportunity of showing His Excellency the result of his ten years' stewardship. We venture to think that the honour of the Star of India was never more worthily bestowed than when in 1870, Mir Shahamut Ali, Superintendent of Rutlam, was enrolled as a Companion of the Order.

The young Chief, Runjeet Sing, now about 15 years of age, is a really promising lad. With a handsome face and good figure, he possesses much of that nobility of manner and dignity which are the acknowledged, but seldom seen, characteristics of the Rajpoot. He rides well and is fond of sport, is worshipped by his people, who hope all good things for and from him, and not without reason, for, with many natural good qualities and a careful education, the young Rajah has the prospect of ruling over a State which, by the time he comes of age, will be rich in itself, and rich in the benefits of many years of careful management and good order. Some of the best opium land in Malwa is to be found in the vicinity of Rutlam, and it is a matter for regret that His Excellency's visit took place before the season when the poppy in full flower covers the land with rich shades of the brightest colour. Huge fields of the plant, with its thick bright green leaves, with blossoms of red, white, pink, and purple, mixed and variegated in the greatest profusion, form a picture well worth seeing, representing in gaudy attire the thrift and prosperity of a hard-working class of cultivators.

The Viceregal party stayed two days at Rutlam, the time being pleasantly spent in the usual durbars and inspections of the school and other institutions of which the State has reason to be proud. His Excellency was received with all pomp and honour, and his visit was cordially appreciated by all classes.

From Rutlam to Jowrah is a short journey of 24 miles, along a portion of the long-contemplated, but never-completed road between Mhow and Neemuch. Jowrah is another of the show places of Central India, bearing on its face the fruits of good rule and prosperity. The young Chief, Nawab Mahomed Ismail Khan, succeeded his father, Nawab Ghous Mahomed, in 1863, but being then but a child the management of the State devolved upon his Minister and relative Huzrut Noor Khan, who for more than ten years has faithfully fulfilled the trust reposed in him. The Nawab was last year placed in charge of his State; but he still employs as his minister and counsellor the man to whom he owes so much of his wealth and comfort. There is nothing remarkable about the town of Jowrah save that cleanliness and order, which mark the care and trouble taken, not only with the town itself, but throughout the territory, which is in area about 900 square miles, with a population of 85,000 and yielding a revenue of upwards of eight lakhs. Clean, broad streets, with good drainage, a comfortable palace and neat gardens, are pleasant sights in a native town. Jowrah has always been famous for its hospitality: there are few officers who have travelled between Neemuch and Mhow who would fail to bear testimony to the civility and aid afforded on every opportunity by the State. And for the reception of the Viceroy, Jowrah outshone itself. The Viceroy and party arrived on the 19th, and after spending the day in visits to the town, and in the durbars necessary to the occasion, went on in the morning of the 20th to Neemuch, pleased with all they had seen. Throughout his trip in Central India the Viceroy was escorted by detachments of Central India Horse. Guards of honour were supplied at every place he visited, and the Native State through which he passed delighted in the opportunity of expending gunpowder to the extent of a royal salute on every possible occasion. Everywhere the strictest order was preserved. His reception, without being boisterous or ostentatious, was none the less cordial and enthusiastic, and it is hoped that he carried away with him some pleasant impressions of the Native States of Central India.—*Pioneer.*

EUROPEAN AND OTHER EXTRACTS

MR. CHARLES MATHEWS.

A MORNING performance for the benefit of this popular comedian was given on Nov. 8 at the Gaiety, when, after the comedy of "My Awful Dad," Mr. Charles Mathews thus addressed an audience which filled the house in every part:—

"Ladies and Gentlemen,—I have promised a few words, and I am here to redeem my promise. An actor has always this advantage—he not only promises but performs. 'A few words' is a vague expression. The few words of some men would fill a column, while those of others would scarcely make a paragraph. Mine are of the latter description. I am a man of few words, and never trouble you with them except on particular occasions—when I really have something particular to say—and this is one of them. Of course the nature of the few words depends upon the circumstances. A few words with one's sweetheart are worth a week's talk with one's mother-in-law, and when a man has a few words with his wife—however much he may love her—the consequences are anything but agreeable. Now, a few words at parting are naturally expected to be of a lachrymose character; but I am not sentimental, nor given to the melting mood, so you will excuse the non-appearance of my white handkerchief. As I have observed, I never say a few words except when I am going away, but as I am always going away you may think that I am always saying a few words. But then I am always coming back again, and I hope this will be no exception to the rule, so there really is no occasion for tears on either side. I am only going on a little pleasure trip. The weather here is very far from tempting, and I can't do better than step out of it. A severe winter is predicted, so I avail myself of the opportunity of avoiding it, and, as the Major would say, of "enjoying my Indian summer." It is a trip I have long contemplated. Three years ago I had nearly accomplished it, and got as far as Ceylon, but my foot slipped and I drifted over to Australia. I then determined to take India on my way back but the wind shifted, and I found myself in the Sandwich Islands. This however, I did not regret, for I there passed one of the most memorable evenings of my life. I played "by command and in the presence of his Majesty Hame-hame-ha, the fifth King of the Cannibal Islands," before an audience of Kanakas—black gentlemen who, a few years ago, would have supped off me with pleasure, and who find it difficult even now to resist the occasional delicacy of a fat baby on the sly. If all goes well I calculate upon reaching Calcutta at last, and shall probably play there about Christmas time, under the patronage of the Rajah Ram Jam Cattery Poo, or the lovely Begum Catty Fatty Bunkum Hoy, and on my return you may expect to see me riding up to the stage door of the Gaiety on my favourite elephant. Where my next trip may be is not yet settled. I am balancing between a provincial tour to the Arctic Regions and to the interior of Africa, but have to wait till the theatres there have opened for their regular winter season. However, before I go you shall as usual have another few words, so that you may be kept informed of my movements. I think I see before me several well-known faces, constant attendants, who have listened to a number of few words on numerous occasions. I hope I do not misinterpret them. There is a story told of a man who went every night to see Van Amburgh put his head in the lion's mouth, in order that he might be sure of not missing the moment when it would be bitten off. Who knows but that the same sort of feeling may exist with regard to my few words, and that the hope that they may be my last may animate the listener? If so, I shall try and baulk his morbid desire, and do my best to outlast him. I have beaten him so far, and will make a struggle for it still. I have enjoyed the favour of the public for forty years, and have grown all the stronger for its support. Who knows how long I may yet enjoy it? At all events, I have had the gratification of finding that even after so long a period, and notwithstanding the growth of so many young and bright intellects around me, I am still able to afford the same amusement that I did nearly half a century ago, and that I am permitted not only to play my old parts to the satisfaction of the audience, but have been allowed to write and act a new one, meeting with even more than my old success. I shall carry the pleasant remembrance with me wherever I go, and I shall hope to return and find you all as hearty and kind as ever. I have just concluded not only a most successful but a most delightful engagement, petted by the genial manager and his cordial company, and have nothing but thanks to bestow on all my friends before and behind the curtain. These are my few words, ladies and gentlemen, and I trust they are enough; at any rate they are sincere, and I can say no more. I wish you all health and happiness (including myself), and look forward with hope and pleasure to our next merry meeting."

Prolonged cheering and applause followed the address, and the favourite actor was recalled amid a renewal of hearty demonstrations conveying good wishes for his pleasant trip and speedy return.

THE EUROPEAN PROSPECT.

(Pall Mall Budget.)

As our readers are aware, none of the rumours from abroad which have created so much excitement in the public mind inclined us to believe that anything like a final settlement of the Eastern question was about to be attempted. From the moment when, some days ago, a certain article, supposed to mean much, appeared in the Russian official gazette, to these later days, when a variety of disquieting reports made a little panic on the Bourses of Europe, nothing has appeared to shake the opinion that the most interested of all the various Powers means not yet to abandon the "waiting game" she has for so many years steadily pursued. We are assured on all sides that this is the right view of the situation; and thereupon—according to use and wont in England—a disposition arises to pooh-pooh the Eastern question altogether once more. This is not a matter for congratulation. The difficulty remains for solution, if it is not now to be solved, and though no serious intention to solve it by any direct movement has yet taken shape. No doubt there is good reason to rejoice that it is so; but, so far as we can see, there is no reason to rejoice in a state of things which unquestionably is bringing that, or some vaster difficulty, or both together, nearer to the time when they must be settled somehow—either by agreement or by conflict. The ground upon which we are called upon to be glad is, that agreement is all but impossible. That Russia has never relinquished her dream—(purpose we prefer to call it—dreams do not control the action of whole generations of statesmen)—of acquiring power beyond her present confines is still acknowledged on all hands; and we know that the possession she has so long coveted, so long resolved to strive for and never ceased to strive for, is fast breaking up—which is her opportunity. This is admitted; but those who love peace especially are thereupon exhorted to comfort themselves, because there are no peaceable means of gaining her ends. Russia "knows now, as on the eve of the Crimean war, that England could not afford to let such a naval station as Constantinople pass into her hands." No doubt she does; for nothing can be more obvious. We cannot afford it; but it is not altogether a question of what England can afford. One other question immediately presents itself: what Russia can afford, or thinks she can afford (which for practical purposes is much the same thing) to resign. But—the argument proceeds—not only cannot England afford to see Russia mistress of Constantinople, but "she has also to count with other foes than this country, and they are more formidable than they were twenty years ago. The distribution of military power has been radically changed since 1854, and, relatively to other States, Russia is weaker than she was then. She is also confronted by ambitions and necessities which then had no existence. Gigantic shadows of German conquest are cast on a misty distance." All true, and all very much to the point—especially if it is beyond the power of diplomacy and the magic of give-and-take to alter that state of things, and if Russia is content to sit down at last, acknowledge herself overmastered by events strong as fate, and make an end of her long-cherished purposes or dreams. But that is not all. "Still more pressing" (than the necessities of German conquest) are the needs of Austria. If "it was her interest to defend Constantinople before she lost her Italian Provinces and her place in the Germanic Confederation, far more keenly must she watch the designs of St. Petersburg now, when all her hopes lie in the direction of Turkey." True again, with a little qualification, perhaps; but Austria, unless we totally mistake her position, is in the diplomatic market, so to speak. But what does all this mean? It implies that Germany and Austria are fixed in a determination to confine Russia in Europe within her present area; and as for Germany, something more than that determination. This may be a comfortable outlook for some minds,—it is so, apparently; but we can find nothing in it very promising for peace. We do not think it reasonable to expect that Russia will acquiesce in the programme of her future thus drawn up for her. If it is seriously placed before her, she will see in it, of course, a great deal more than the balking of her ancient ambition. A future is opened with war in the very foreground. For since it is implied that without the assistance of some powerful ally she is destined not only to be shut out from Constantinople, but to be barred from sea to sea by German power, it also implies that she will not be allowed to wait for the time when she may find such an ally in France. To make sense of such a forecast, we must again take upon our minds the dread which oppressed Europe some months ago, and believe in the extreme probability that Germany proposes to cripple Russia while she can yet hold France down, and so at once and at a stroke dispose of two foes whose alliance she dreads in the future. We do not know that that is quite so pleasing a prospect as it is supposed to be; especially as, if there is anything substantial in it, it will be probably realized at a very brief period from the present time. That the design now brought back to view for the pacification of alarmists was by no means an unreal one a few months ago, we are assured on all hands; and if it be really a matter of resolve, we suppose it will not be many years, perhaps not many months, before we hear of it again. But it may be that at the back of the speculations published in more than one quarter, there is only this fact; that Russia cannot strike Turkey with a finger without first coming to well-settled terms with her neighbours—which need not be said; and that no such terms have been yet made—which is very likely indeed. And yet they may not be impossible.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE
PARIS.

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL ……………… £3,200,00
RESERVE FUND ……………… £ 800,00

LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND
AND THE
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

CURRENT DEPOSITS.

INTEREST is allowed at TWO PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balances up to Rupees One Lac.

Terms for other Deposits may be obtained on application to the Bank.

Hours of business from 10 A.M. to 3 P.M., and on Saturday's from 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

14, Rampart Row, W.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

LONDON BANKERS.
BANK OF ENGLAND. | LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.

MONEY REMITTED

At current rates of Exchange, by the Bank's Drafts on its Branches and Agencies in the East, and
On LONDON | On IRELAND
" SCOTLAND | " PARIS.

And also on the principal Towns in the AUSTRALIAN COLONIES. If desired, the Bank will send the Draft direct to the party whose address is given.

INTEREST.

On Current Deposit Accounts interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum, on the minimum Monthly Balances, up to Rs. 100,000 but no interest will be allowed on balances of less than Rs. 1,000.

On Fixed Deposits on Terms which may be learned on application.

All Letters should be addressed, and Hoondies made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
Capital Paid up £1,500,000.
Reserved Funds £500,000.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

DEPOSITS of not less than Rs. 500 are received for fixed periods bearing interest at rates which may be ascertained on application.

No interest is allowed on Current Deposit Accounts.

BILLS are bought and sold on England, Scotland, Ireland Paris, and on the Branches and Agencies of the Corporation at Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Singapore, Hongkong, Shanghai, Yakohama, Mauritius, Port Elizabeth, Melbourne, Sydney and New Zealand.

Circular Notes are also issued for the use of Travellers negociable in all towns of importance throughout the world.

The Corporation effect the purchase and sale of Government Paper, Stocks, Shares, &c., on account of constituents, and undertake the safe custody of the same, drawing the interest and dividends as they fall due.

Office Hours from 10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Saturdays from 10 to 1.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

BOMBAY. CALCUTTA. AKYAB. RANGOON.	PENANG. SINGAPORE. BATAVIA. HONGKONG.	MANILLA. SHANGHAI. HANKOW.

THE BANK'S AGENCY IN BOMBAY

GRANTS DRAFTS ON ITS HEAD OFFICE AND LONDON BANKERS, AS WELL AS ON THE OTHER AGENCIES AND BRANCHES;

NEGOTIATES, AND RECEIVES FOR COLLECTION, BILLS OF EXCHANGE; EFFECTS REMITTANCES IN THE BANK'S OWN DRAFTS, WITHOUT CHARGE FOR COMMISSION; AND CONDUCTS ALL KINDS OF GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

DEPOSITS OF MONEY

ARE RECEIVED AT CALL ON TERMS WHICH MAY BE LEARNED ON APPLICATION, AND FOR FIXED PERIODS AS FOLLOWS:—
6 months' notice………… 4 per cent. per annum.
12 Do. ………… 5 " "

All Letters should be addressed, and Remittances made payable, to THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

C. J. SHARP, Acting Agent.

Ready for Sale.

THE NEW INDIAN CUSTOMS, ACT AND TARIFF,

In neat Pamphlet form, 8vo. Demy, 25 pp.

(Revised and corrected from the latest Gazette of India.)

PRICE—ANNAS FOUR.

May be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

FOR SALE.

INDISPENSABLE TO TOURISTS VISITING BOMBAY.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED AT THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.

Price—Rs. 4; with Indian Postage, Rs. 4-4.

Contents:—

PART I.

MAP OF BOMBAY.
MAP OF INDIA.
ALMANACK, 1875-76.
GEOGRAPHY AND HISTORY OF THE ISLAND
POPULATION.
TRADE AND INDUSTRY.
GOVERNMENT AND REVENUE (IMPERIAL, PROVINCIAL, AND MUNICIPAL).
DESCRIPTIVE ACCOUNT OF BOMBAY AND THE PRINCIPAL OBJECTS OF INTEREST IN AND ABOUT THE CITY.
DESCRIPTIVE ACCOUNT OF THE PRINCIPAL FESTIVALS HELD IN BOMBAY.
EXCURSIONS FROM BOMBAY.

PART II.—BOMBAY DIRECTORY.

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY—
CIVIL AND MILITARY.
MERCANTILE DIRECTORY.
PROFESSIONAL AND TRADES' DIRECTORY.
LIST OF PUBLIC OFFICES AND INSTITUTIONS.
FORT STREET DIRECTORY.
LIST OF PRINCIPAL EUROPEAN INHABITANTS OF MALABAR HILL, BREACH CANDY, GRANT ROAD, AND BYCULLA.
FARES FOR SHIGRAMS, BUGGIES, CABS, &c.
RATES OF BOAT FARES FOR BOMBAY HARBOUR.
ALPHABETICAL INDEX TO NAMES.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

(Indian Statesman, Bombay.)

SELDOM have we seen a great need more efficiently responded to than in the publication of this valuable historical record of a city that may fairly claim a more than usually large share of public interest. It would be difficult to name any place or subject associated with Bombay's rise and progress, or with its present condition, that is left altogether untouched upon; and in these fast times when railways serve to double time and annihilate distance, the hasty but shrewd glances here taken are necessarily condensed to the utmost, but not the less forcibly put forth. Readers of the present day seek to absorb the largest possible amount of what is useful in the shape of information, within the shortest possible space of time, and at the smallest possible expenditure of labour. Herein the patient is well administered to, for a greater extent of research could scarcely have its result compressed into so small a compass. The descriptive portions carry with them a charm of diction worthy the pen of the great "special" we are hoping soon to welcome to Bombay; and they will be found well to repay the reader. Mr. Maclean has added a very important contribution to existing literary treasures; and his "Guide to Bombay" will doubtless take its place amongst the standard works of reference.

(Deccan Herald.)

WE have found "Maclean's Guide to Bombay" one of the most readable books we have come across for a very long time. The chapter on History and Geography in this volume is most interesting; it is of lasting interest, moreover, and we trust that the book which contains it, will take a permanent place as a "Guide to Bombay." The enterprise of the *Gazette* office has given us a general travellers' *Guide*, and now the head of the office has given the public a most attractive "Guide to Bombay" itself. Mr. Maclean excels in description, and it is very pleasant to go with him through old and almost forgotten paths—brought out into clear light and back to memory by his vivid description of them in this volume. We trust it will be bought up by the crowds of visitors now in Bombay.

(Poona Observer.)

SUCH a book was a great *desideratum*, and its having been compiled by so able a hand as its author renders it the most trustworthy work of the kind that could have been desired.

(Pioneer.)

THE hope expressed by Mr. J. M. Maclean, in the preface to a Bombay Guide he has just published (at the *Bombay Gazette* Office), that it may take rank as the standard guide to Bombay, is likely to be realized. He has collected, in one handy volume, all that anyone can care to know about the place. A residence of fifteen years, a professional knowledge of everything that goes on in the city, and a careful study of all that has been written about it, have fitted him for the task.

(Englishman).

IT may, in reality, claim to be a model of what such a publication should be. It is not only an excellent guide-book in the narrower sense of the term, but it combines with topography a complete Directory, along with detailed accounts of the population, trade and industry, administrative arrangements, and history and geography of Bombay.

(Indian Daily News.)

A BOOK which will have a permanent value on account of the information it contains, and its general scope, not only as a guide book, but as a book of reference. It seems to contain something about every thing that a visitor would care to know about, and its table of contents enables the reader to "spot" in an instant the thing he wishes to see.

(Calcutta Statesman.)

As a *Guide* to the city the publication is admirable.

(Civil and Military Gazette.)

THIS is an excellent and compendious handbook printed and published at the *Bombay Gazette* Press, of modest and portable size, but containing a vast amount of information and giving two excellent maps—one of India shewing the lines of railways, telegraphs and dak routes, and the other of the Island of Bombay constructed and reduced from Colonel Laughton's celebrated survey map. Whatever Mr. Maclean puts his hand to do is sure to be done well, and, although he disclaims for his work any other merit than that it is a careful, and, so far as it goes, an accurate digest of such information as he has been able to collect, it is much more. It is the result of the reading and observation of a clever man who knows how to make the best use of the information he has acquired. Always a pleasant writer, Mr. Maclean will not be found dull even in the pages of a guide book. The work to him seems to have been a labour of love—he does it thoroughly, and in literally cramming the reader with information he is always interesting, never pedantic. He is the pleasantest of companions in and about the island or rather peninsula he writes of, and whose history he gives from the time it was handed over by the Crown to the East India Company "for an annual rent of £10 in gold."

Mr. Maclean hopes that his book "will take rank as the standard Guide to Bombay," and this hope, we think, will be realised.

(Madras Athenæum.)

WE have to acknowledge, with thanks, receipt of this very handy and interesting volume, which, as might be expected from the name it bears, is well fitted to take rank, according to its author's hopes, as "the standard Guide to Bombay." It is just the sort of handy book one can carry about anywhere, without inconvenience, as a guide book ought to be, and leaves nothing to be desired in its arrangement, the quantity and quality of the information it contains, the excellence of the typography, or the general get up of the volume. Mr. Maclean has taken great pains to render it complete in every particular, and really he has been thoroughly successful.

Altogether, the "Guide to Bombay" is a book which ought to be in the hands of all who care to know anything of India and to obtain their knowledge in a compendious form. We have spent a very pleasant hour over its pages, and know more about Bombay now than we ever expected to know without a very much greater expenditure of time and trouble; though we have long been familiar with every part of the Island. We expect Mr. Maclean's hopes will speedily be realised. The advent of the Guide is most opportune, and the author's efforts will, no doubt, be rewarded with the success they so richly merit.

FOR SALE, at the BOMBAY GAZETTE, OFFICE, under the authority of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce,

THE AMENDED FORM OF BILL OF LADING

For Steamers from BOMBAY to LIVERPOOL via the SUEZ CANAL, as sanctioned by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, at their Meeting on the 28th August 1872. Price per 100 Copies, Rs. 4; 50 Copies, Rs. 2-8; 25 Copies Rs. 1-4; and for single Copy, One Anna.

FOR SALE,
AT THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" PRESS.

BOOK-BINDERS' SAW-BENCH.—This Machine is for sawing the backs of Books; and it is arranged for foot or steam power. Price Rs. 175, including seven Circular Saws and various-sized Washers for changing every quarter of an inch.

FOR SALE,
AT THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.

LITHOGRAPHIC STONES.
RED AND GREEN PRINTING INK,
PRINTER'S VARNISH,
ALSO
SECOND-HAND STEAMER BLOCKS AND SHIP BLOCKS.

Apply at the Manager, *Bombay Gazette* Office, Fort, Bombay

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,

IMPORT AND EXPORT WINE MERCHANTS,
DEAN LANE, BOMBAY.

PATRONS.
HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN,
THE ADMIRALTY,
AND THE UNDERNOTED WELL KNOWN
OWNERS OF INDIA, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIAN LINES:—
THE PENINSULA AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

MESSRS. MATHESON & Co. | MESSRS. McGREGOR, GOW & Co.
MESSRS. WATTS, MILBURN & Co. | MESSRS. KILLICK, MARTIN & Co.

THE CIVIL SERVICE SUPPLY ASSOCIATION.
THE PRINCIPAL LONDON AND INDIAN CLUB-HOUSES AND OVER FIFTY REGIMENTAL MESSES.

AGENTS FOR WACHTER & CO., SHIPPERS OF CHAMPAGNE FOR HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES AND THE LONDON TRADE.

AGENTS FOR BISQUIT, DUBOUCHE & CO.'S COGNACS.

P. & O. S. N. COMPANY'S S. S. POONAH.

Messrs. CUTLER, PALMER & Co. have much pleasure in stating that they have received authority to supply their Wines and Spirits for Passenger use by this ship.

THE ADMIRALTY.

Messrs. CUTLER, PALMER & Co. have further pleasure in stating that their PORT has been selected by a Committee of Officers for use on board H. M. Ships.

FOR A TERM OF YEARS.

The amount of full Duty and Dues now levied on Wines, Spirits, Cordials, etc., is as follow:—

On Clarets Rs. 2 per dozen quarts or 2 dozen pints.
" Burgundies, Rs. 2.
" German Still Wine, Rs. 3.
" Sherries and Ports, Rs 3.
" Sparkling Wines, Rs. 5.
" Spirits, Rs. 8.
" Cordials Rs. 8.
Town Dues, 8 annas per Case.
The Cash charges we add to our in Bond prices.

NEW DUTIES. NEW DUTIES.

NOTIFICATION.

The recent augmentation of Duties in addition to recently imposed Town Dues has rendered it compulsory for us to alter quotations.

We are obliged to treat the Cash disbursements now demanded of us by Government and the Municipality as a cash advance, upon which if Credit is taken we must charge 5 per cent interest but not otherwise. We shall therefore from henceforth quote an "in bond" price for all our Wines, Spirits, and Cordials, adding to invoice the forwarding charges and Town Dues.

We regret that there has been so excessive an increase in Custom Duties on our "article de commerce" in particular, for to Europeans in India, Wines and Spirits are, in numberless instances, necessaries and not luxuries.

BORDEAUX—RED.

In Bond. Per 1 doz. Quarts and 2 doz. Pints, Rupees.

		Qts.	Pts.
CHATEAU LAFITE or MOUTON,	After Dinner Wines.	28	30
" RAUZAN		23	25
" PALMER		20	22
" LAROSE	Dinner Wines.	17	19
" St. JULIEN		15	17
" CANTENAC		13	15
LIGHT BREAKFAST WINES.			
ST. ESTEPHE, a favourite		12	14
PETIT MEDOC, excellent for Cup		8½	10½

CLARET IN WOOD.

	Of about 23 gals. or 11½ doz. Quarter Cask.	Hdh. 46 gals. or 23 doz.
CHATEAU MOUTON	255	500
" RAUZAN	200	385
" PALMER	175	340
" LAROSE	140	265
St. JULIEN	110	205
CANTENAC	90	165
St. ESTEPHE	70	130
MEDOC	55	100

	Qts.	Pts.
WHITE.		
VERMOUTH	16	—
HAUT SAUTERNES, delicate flavor Red cap	20	22
SAUTERNE (Barsac), light, white cap	15	17
BURGUNDY—RED.		
CHAMBERTIN, the *elite* of Burgundies	28	30
NUITS, high class Wine	22	24
VOLNAY, strongly recommended	19	21
BEAUNE, soft delicate flavor	16	—
SPARKLING Red Burgundy	30	32
WHITE.		
CHABLIS, La Moutonne, fine …… white cap	22	24
CHABLIS, light, pleasant Wine	15	17
CHAMPAGNES. (OUR OWN, WACHTER AND Co.'s, GIESLER, SIBADEY &c., &c.)		
FINEST EXTRA DRY, a Wine of the highest class, in great demand, gold foil	42	44
WACHTER'S "Prince of Wales'" Brand	42	44
Ditto. ditto. per hamper of 24 half-pints	26	—
GIESLER'S	42	44
FINE DRY SPARKLING	36	38
GOOD SPARKLING (Star)	32	35
CARTE BLANCHE (Sibadey's), light, particularly dry	24	28
SPARKLING GERMAN WINES.		
HOCK, NONPAREIL, extra quality, dry	35	37
HOCK, MUSCATEL, very choice	29	31
" EXCELLENT WINE	24	26
MOSELLE, NONPAREIL, the finest quality	35	37
MOSELLE, MUSCATEL, good body	29	31
"	24	26
" EXCELLENT WINE	24	26
STILL.		
HOCK JOHANNISBERGER, superb high class Wine	40	43
" RUDESHEIMER, …… mellow	24	26
" HOCHHEIMER, fine flavored	21	23
" LAUBENHEIMER, a light refreshing Wine	16	19
RED HOCK ASSMANHAUSER	21	—
STEIN-WEIN in BOCKSBETEL	24	—
MOSELLE, BRAUNBERGER, delicate	24	26

SHERRIES.

	Per doz. Qts. Rs.
AMONTILLADO A 1, extra quality, rare old …… gold seal	34
AMONTILLADO, choice & superior..black seal	31
AMOROSO, full flavored soft Pale...black seal	24
VINO PURO, very pale, dry …… blue seal	22
OLOROSO, nutty and dry …… green seal	21
MANZANILLA …… red seal	19
PALE, medium colour, yellow seal, pale and very dry Dinner Wine	18
VINO DE PASTO, pink seal, remarkably pale and very dry Dinner Wine	17
A GOOD DINNER WINE, in great demand, white seal	14
MARSALA, VIRGIN, pale, fine flavor	14
MADEIRA, EAST INDIA, very superior	34
MADEIRA, EAST INDIA, excellent Wine	28

SHERRIES IN WOOD AND JARS (Wickered.)

Per 1 doz. Quarts and 2 doz. Pints, Rupees.

The demand for these has led us to increase our importations of the following description:—

All in Bond in India,

	4 Gals. Jar. Rs.	13½ Gals. Octaves. Rs.	27 Gals. Quarter Cask. Rs.	54 Gals. Hhds. Rs.
Amontillado, A 1	64	217	424	837
Amontillado, Black seal quality	58	186	362	714
Amoroso	46	138	267	526
Oloroso	36	105	202	394
Vino Puro	37	108	206	404
Manzanilla	34	92	175	340
Yellow seal	30	87	164	318
Vino de Pasto	29	82	155	300
White seal	27	63	117	224

The Quarter Casks, Octaves and Jars are very convenient for Families, and will be found most economical. Jars with Wood Taps Rs. 1½ or with Plated Taps Rs. 3½.

PORTS. In Bond.

	Qts.	Pts.
OLD CRUSTED, very choice, (many years in bottle)	33 0	—
INVALID'S full-bodied gold Capsule	24 0	26 0
DESSERT WINE, superior Black seal	20 0	22 0
A GOOD SOUND FULL WINE, red seal	16 0	18 0
SACRAMENTAL WINES	20 0	—

PORTS IN WOOD.

	Per Octaves.	Per Quarter Cask.	Per Hhds.
Port, red seal	77	146	280
" black seal quality	90	170	328
Invalid's quality	112	218	423

SPIRITS.

COGNAC, the finest imported old Pale, black cap	36 & 26
Do. do. in Pint flasks	14 0
Do. fine old, soft Pale …… yellow cap	22 0
Do. do. in Pint Flasks	12 0
Do. delicate flavor, sells freely, white cap	18 0
Do. do. in Pint Flasks	10 0
Do. fine pale, a capital "peg" Brandy, blue do.	16 0
Do. in Flasks	9 0
Do. ½ Flasks	5 10
RUM, the finest old Jamaica	14 0
Do. fine "Pineapple"	11 0
GIN, London Old Tom, first quality	13 8
WHISKY, Irish and Scotch, fine, old, pure, mellow first quality	15 0
GENEVA, in flasks, the best	9 0

SPIRITS IN WOOD.

	Per Gals. Rs.	20 Gals. Cask. Rs.	Per Quarter. Cask. Rs.
COGNAC, No. 1	9-8	186	...
" " 2	7-8	148	...
" " 3	6-0	111	...
" " 4	5-8	...	139

The Jars can be returned for re-filling. We keep stocks of bright Sherries and Cognacs in wood for this special purpose. In such case, an allowance of Rs. 2 per Jar will be made, deducting all outlay for carriage to Godown.

SOLE AGENTS FOR
BISQUIT, DUBOUCHE & Co.'s CELEBRATED COGNACS.

* ONE STAR, in great demand	21 4
* ONE STAR, Glass-stoppered Barrel Bottles	22 8
* ONE STAR, Flasks, per case of 2 doz.	23 0
* ONE STAR, Half-Flasks, per case of 4 doz.	25 0
** TWO STARS	24 0
*** THREE STARS, superior	27 0
**** FOUR STARS, extra superior recommended	38 0

The above quotations are not "in bond" but include charges to our Godown with the exception of the enhanced Custom Duty to be added at Rs. 2 per case.

ASSORTED LIQUEURS.

Each case containing 12 Pint bottles of the best description, per case, Rs. 22.

LIQUEURS.

	Qts.	Pts.
CURACAO, Orange and White finest Amsterdam	37	39
CHARTREUSE, Green, per bottle	6	8
Do. Yellow	5	0
MARASCHINO DI ZARA, best	34	36
NOYAU best	36	—
CHERRY BRANDY, best Copenhagen	26	29
ORANGE BITTERS, best	17	—
"KILL THE CROW" BITTERS, a novelty recommended	24	—

INDIA PALE ALE.
All charges included.
Bottled by our London Firm.
Casks containing 3 doz. qts. Rs. 5-8 per doz. Net Cash.
" " 6 " pts. 3-12 " "

COOPER A VATTING OF DUBLIN STOUT AND LONDON PORTER.
Bottled by the London Cooper Company.
Casks containing 3 doz. qts. Rs. 5-8 per doz. Net Cash.
" " 6 " pts. 3-8 " "

MEMO. OF TERMS.

An order for 3 cases accompanied by cash carries 10 per cent discount off Bond prices.
Three months' Credit without discount to approved Buyers.
Trade Terms to Messes, Clubs, and Co-operative Societies.
Single Dozen orders subject to 5 per cent. for Cash off Bond price.

N. B.—Forwarding charges we add to the above rates. We guarantee each case to contain its full complement of bottles when despatched, and agree to take back or exchange any Wine that may not be approved of on arrival but not afterwards.

Mofussil Constituents are requested, before taking delivery of their goods, to see that the weight agrees with the Railway receipt.

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY'S CELEBRATED LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES,
WORKED BY HAND OR FOOT.
BRANCH DEPOT, BOMBAY,
No. 6, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, NEAR BOLTON & Co.
where Letters may be addressed.
AGENCY IN POONA:
A. D. EZEKIEL,
THE POONA IRON AND BRASS FOUNDRY.
BRANCH DEPOT, CALCUTTA: 33, 34, 35 CHOWRINGHEE ROAD.

THORPE & CO
HAVE JUST RECEIVED
A VERY CHOICE SELECTION
OF
NEW GOODS
FOR THE PRESENT SEASON.

THORPE & CO.,
NAVAL AND MILITARY TAILORS,
MASONIC CLOTHIERS, &c.,
BOMBAY.

BOURNE AND SHEPHERD,
PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTISTS,
No. 10, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.
(Near the Esplanade Hotel,)
ALSO AT
CALCUTTA AND SIMLA.
STUDIO FOR PORTRAITURE OPEN DAILY
FROM 9 A.M. TILL 4 P.M.

INDIAN SCENERY.

Messrs. BOURNE AND SHEPHERD's collection of Photographs of Indian Scenery is the LARGEST and BEST existing. These Photographs represent Scenes in Cashmere, N. W. Provinces, the principal Hill Sanitaria, the snowy ranges of the Himalayas, Neilgherries, Southern India, Ceylon, Calcutta, Bombay Presidency, Rajpootana and Burmah.

RAJPOOTANA.

A handsomely-bound Album containing 30 large Views of Architectural Remains, and beautiful Scenery in Rajpootana, with copious Letter-press Description by J. Burgess, Esq., F.R.G.S., M.R.A.S. Price per Copy—Rs. 100.
N.B.—The above volume would be very suitable for Presentation to Friends at Home.

COLOURING.

Portraits painted in Oil or Water Colour, from the smallest Miniature up to the size of Life.
"CARTES" of European and Anglo-Indian Celebrities, Native Chiefs, and Native Characters, Frames, Cases and Albums in great variety always in stock.

August 1st, 1875. 10, Rampart Row.

NOTICE.

MESSRS. BOURNE AND SHEPHERD, PHOTOGRAPHERS, have the pleasure to announce that they have completed a beautiful Series of Views of WAI and MAHABLESHWUR.
10, Rampart Row, Bombay, 30th November 1875.

FRESH ARRIVAL OF MILLINERY.

MRS. LAKE,
MILLINER, DRESS-MAKER, SILK MERCER, &c.

MRS. LAKE has the pleasure to announce to the Ladies of Bombay, &c., that she has just received a choice and fashionable consignment of Millinery, &c. for the SEASON, consisting of "Bonnets and Hats," trimmed and untrimmed; "Dresses" in all the new materials, Silks, Satins, Velvets, "Ribbons," "Feathers," "Flowers," &c.

Superior Kid Gloves for Gentlemen—White, Black and Colored, also "Black and White Scarves and Dress Neckties."

Superior Kid Gloves for Ladies—1, 2, 3 and 4 Buttons.

"WEDDING AND MOURNING ORDERS RECEIVE SPECIAL ATTENTION."
UXBRIDGE HOUSE.
NO. 7 CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT.

MRS. JACOB HUNT,
MILLINER AND DRESS-MAKER,
CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY AND EAST STREET, POONA,

HAS much pleasure in announcing to the Ladies of Bombay, Poona, and Out-stations, that she has JUST RECEIVED a choice and beautiful SELECTION of MILLINERY consisting of BONNETS and HATS handsomely Trimmed, FRENCH FLOWERS, BALL DRESSES and other ARTICLES too numerous to mention.

LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S KID GLOVES in all SIZES and COLOURS from Rs. 2-12 to Rs. 3 a pair.

LADIES' OWN MATERIALS MADE UP.
WEDDING AND MOURNING ORDERS CAREFULLY ATTENDED TO.

Orders from Out-stations promptly executed.

INSURANCES.

SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON
ESTABLISHED 1710.

INSURANCES effected upon Merchandise, Warehouses, Shops, Dwelling-houses, and their contents, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at the current rates.
CLAIMS arranged by the local Agents, and paid with promptitude and liberality.
PEEL, CASSELS & Co., Agents.

THE MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
ESTABLISHED 1824.
CAPITAL, ONE MILLION STERLING.
The undersigned have been appointed AGENTS of the Manchester Fire Assurance Company, and are prepared to issue Policies upon Houses, Mills, and other Buildings, Household Furniture, Merchandise, Shipping, &c.
GADDUM & Co., Agents in Bombay.

FOR SALE.

TO IRON FOUNDERS, BUILDERS, AND OTHERS.

FOR SALE, a number of Cast Iron PILLARS now lying at the Victoria Bunder, Colaba. Apply to
REMINGTON & Co.
Bombay, 10th June 1875.

INDIAN SCENERY,
PHOTOGRAPHED BY J. SACHE,
10 BY 8, PICTURES, EACH Rs. 1-8.
SOUNDY & Co., AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PHOTOGRAPHS COLOURED by a new process and in the best style, by A LADY. Specimens to be seen at
SOUNDY & Co.,
LESSONS given in COLOURING. Bombay.

PALE TONIC BITTERS,
As supplied to the Ashantee Expedition.
"VAUGHAN-JONES'" CELEBRATED ORANGE BITTERS ("Standard" Brand)—See Name and Address on Bottles. Are a fine tonic, very fragrant, and a delicious flavour. To be obtained of all Storekeepers throughout India, and wholesale of
E. VAUGHAN-JONES, 5, Water Lane, London.

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES.—The best and safest remedy for COUGHS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, HOARSENESS, DIFFICULTY OF BREATHING, ACCUMULATION OF PHLEGM. These Lozenges contain no opium nor any deleterious drug, therefore the most delicate can take them with perfect confidence. No remedy is so speedy and certain in its beneficial effects.
SOLD IN BOTTLES OF VARIOUS SIZES.

KEATING'S BON BONS OR WORM TABLETS, A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for children.
SOLD IN BOTTLES, BY ALL CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS.
CAUTION.—The public are requested to observe that all the above preparations bear the Trade Mark
THOMAS KEATING,
London, Export Chemist and Druggist.
Indents for pure Drugs and Chemicals carefully executed.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE
IS THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

THE Public are CAUTIONED against the unfounded statement frequently made, "that the composition of CHLORODYNE is known to Chemists and the Medical Profession." The fact is, CHLORODYNE was Discovered and Invented by Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE (ex Army Medical Staff), and so named by him, and it has baffled all attempts at analysis by the first Chemists of the day. The method and secret of the preparation have never been published. It is obvious, therefore, that anything sold under the name, save Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE, is a spurious imitation.
CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. P. Wood stated that Dr. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the Inventor of CHLORODYNE.

REMEDIAL USES AND ACTION.
This invaluable remedy produces quiet, refreshing sleep, relieves pain, calms the system, restores the deranged functions, and stimulates healthy action of the secretions of the body, without creating any of those unpleasant results attending the use of opium. Old and young may take it at all hours and times when requisite. Thousands of persons testify to its marvellous good effect and wonderful cures, while medical men extol its virtues most extensively, using it in great quantities in the following diseases:—Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Colics, Coughs, Asthma, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Whooping Cough, Cramp, Hysteria, &c.

EXTRACTS FROM MEDICAL OPINIONS.
The Right Hon. Earl Russell communicated to the College of Physicians, and J. T. Davenport, that he had received information to the effect that the ONLY remedy of any service in Cholera was CHLORODYNE.—See Lancet, Dec. 31, 1864.
From A. Montgomery, Esq., late Inspector of Hospitals, Bombay.—"CHLORODYNE is a most valuable remedy in Neuralgia, Asthma, and Dysentery. To it I fairly owe my restoration to health, after 18 months' severe suffering, and when other remedies had failed."
Dr. Lowe, Medical Missionary in India, reports (Dec., 1865) that in nearly every case of Cholera in which Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE was administered, the patient recovered.
Extract from *Medical Times*, Jan. 12, 1866.—"CHLORODYNE is prescribed by scores of orthodox medical practitioners. Of course it would not thus be singularly popular did it not supply a want and fill a place."
CAUTION.—None genuine without the words "Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.
SOLE MANUFACTURER.—J. T. DAVENPORT, 33, GREAT RUSSELL ST., BLOOMSBURY, LONDON.
Sold in Bottles at 1s. 1½d., and 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d.

THE WORLD-RENOWNED WHEELER & WILSON'S LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES.

IT having come to our knowledge that impressions have been and are being given out by certain parties interested in Sewing Machines, that the Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines are not capable of turning out such works as their Machines can produce, we beg to caution the public against such misrepresentations, and to inform them that the Wheeler & Wilson's Machines can, with the greatest ease, execute the following works:—Plain Sewing, Hemming, Tucking, Felling, Gathering, Binding, Quilting, Cording, Braiding, Trimming, Fringing, and Embroidery and Leather work. And in firmness and elasticity of stitch, rapidity of action, noiselessness of motion, and perfect adaptation to all kinds of work, easiness of comprehension to learners, economy of thread, and wonderful durability, the W. & W. Machines stand unrivalled, and are so acknowledged through all the civilised quarters of the Globe. They are besides not so liable to get out of order as other Machines. We would invite intending purchasers to examine and Judge for themselves the relative merits of the W. & W. Sewing Machines and others imported into Bombay before investing their money on cheaper, but inferior productions.
In addition to the numerous Prizes, Medals and Diplomas of Honour and Merit won by the W. & W. Machines at the various exhibitions of Europe and America, at the Vienna Exhibition of 1873, the Emperor of Austria bestowed the high title of the Knight's Cross of the Imperial Order of Francis Joseph on the Hon. Mr. Nathaniel Wheeler, President of the Wheeler & Wilson Manufacturing Co., for the highest superiority of the W. & W. Machines over all others, some of which obtained only minor distinctions at that Exhibition.
Beware of counterfeits and imitations, which are paraded as on Wheeler & Wilson's "system" or "principle." All Wheeler & Wilson's Genuine Machines have their number and the name of "Wheeler & Wilson, Bridgeport Conn." impressed on the cloth-plate and the Trade-mark of the Company imbedded in the Machines.
DOSSABHOY MERWANJEE Co.,
7, PARSEE BAZAAR STREET,
Sole Agents, W. & W. Manufacturing Co.

FOR SALE.

SCOTT & CO., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Livery for Horses on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month including syce. Horses in infirmary Rs. 1 per day; Commission Rs. [illegible] from Purchaser and Seller on horse sold.
Every care and attention devoted to Shoeing and breaking to harness, both being under our immediate supervision. Horses sent from up-country will meet with a ready market.

HORSES ON COMMISSION SALE.
A pair of Black Australian horses, 5 years, 16 hands, perfectly broken and thoroughly quiet in double harness, Rs. 2,000.
A pair of Grey Arab horses, 14-2, fast in single and double harness, both ride well, an English Miniature circular-fronted Brougham and set of double harness in good order. Turnout, Rs. 1,800.
A Bright Chesnut Australian mare, 5 years, 15 hands, is being regularly ridden by a lady, and has also been broken to harness, Rs. 1,000.
A very handsome dark Chesnut Australian gelding, about 9 years, 15-1 high, has a beautiful temper and very stylish, Rs. 1,200.
A Dark Chesnut Arab, 7 years, 14-2½, an excellent mover and up to weight, would make a first charger, Rs. 1,000.
A Chestnut Arab, with good blood, 6 years, 14-1 high, a capital hack for cross country, Rs. [illegible]
A Bay Australian Gelding, 9 years, 15-1 high, an excellent Brougham horse, Rs. 500.
A Grey Gulf Arab, 15 hands, a good hack for district work, or second charger, Rs. 350.
An exceedingly handsome bright Bay Arab Galloway, 6 years, 14 hands, with beautiful paces, and has always carried a Lady, Rs. 600.
A Black Persian Horse, 7 years, 14-3, very fast in harness, a dog cart by "Simpson" of Madras, and set of harness, in good order. Turnout, Rs. 1,000.
[illegible] Veterinary Stables, Bombay, 1st November 1875.

SARSAPARILLA.
Wilkinson's Essence of Fluid Extract of
RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA
IS THE ONLY PREPARATION RECOGNISED BY THE FACULTY AS A WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD.
It is not much to say that those suffering from the effects of TROPICAL CLIMATES, such as TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ATTENUATION OF BODY, ERUPTIONS, LASSITUDE, &c., will, by taking this extraordinary ESSENCE OF RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, soon find relief and ultimately a cure. It is asserted by those who take a little daily (in accordance with the instructions given), the system becomes less liable to attacks of illness.
"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*
"We recommended your *Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla.*"—*Medical Review.*
"The only preparation for removing what may be called the sequelæ of a mercurial course."—*Sir R. Martin.*
The late Lord Clyde writing for a further supply of *Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla*, says, "I am never without it, for when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."
"Your *Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla* cured me of a Torpid Liver after all other remedies failed."—*Earl of Aldborough.*
PREPARED ONLY BY
THOMAS WILKINSON, 270, Regent Street, London
Sold in quarter, half, and pint bottles.
CAUTION.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address, also Trade Mark (W. in a diamond)

WILKINSON'S
BRONCHIO-THORACIC LOZENGES.
AROMATIC TINCTURE OF QUINOIDINE.
WHITMORE'S
COMPOUND LINIMENT OF ARNICA.
STOMACHIC DINNER PILLS.
PREPARED ONLY BY
THOMAS WILKINSON, 270, Regent St., London
Agents:—Treacher & Co.; Kemp & Co.; Rogers & Co.; Bolton & Co., Bombay; and all respectable Firms in India.

MACFARLANE'S CASTINGS,
ARCHITECTURAL, SANITARY AND ARTISTIC.
FOR ARCHITECTS, CIVIL AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERS, CONTRACTORS, BUILDERS, JOINERS, PLUMBERS, &c.—Railings; Balconies; Verandahs; Conservatories; Shop and Warehouse Fronts; Arcades; Winter Gardens; Covered Ways; Saloons; Semi-enclosed Airing Rooms, Smoking Divans, &c.; Waiting Rooms; Clock and Water Towers; Pavilions; Bandstands; Arbours, &c. Plain and Ornamental Castings of every description for Mansions, Halls, Schools, Barracks, Factories, Markets, Railway Stations, Bridges, Esplanades, Parks, Gardens, &c.
FOR HOME AND EXPORT.
Illustrated catalogue with Price List and Estimates for specially Designs on application.
WALTER MACFARLANE & Co., SARACEN FOUNDRY,
Possilpark, Glasgow: and 84 Upper Thames St., London
(All Orders to be accompanied by a Remittance, or Reference to a Firm in England.)

ROWLAND AND CO.
SADDLERY AND HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT
19, MEADOW STREET AND RAMPART ROW,
BOMBAY.
Every description of SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS, HORSE CLOTHING, SADDLE CLOTHS, HUNTING, RIDING and DRIVING WHIPS, always on hand.
ORDERS promptly attended to, and the repairs of Saddlery Harness, &c., carefully executed.
OUTSTATION ORDERS should be accompanied by a REMITTANCE or Reference for Payment in Bombay.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.
THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among her privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.
The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.
The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.
Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the Public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.
There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcement at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.
And as nearly ALL TRAVELLERS ARRIVING IN INDIA NOW LAND AT BOMBAY, and proceed by the G. I. P. or B. B. and C. I. Railways to their destinations, Placards exhibited at the different Stations on those lines are every day becoming more and more valuable as means of bringing the Advertisers' business to the notice of the Public.
Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the Public.
Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

Printed and Published by the Proprietor, JAMES MACKENZIE MACLEAN, at the "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.
AGENTS—LONDON: Mr. GEORGE STREET, 30, Cornhill, E.C. —PARIS: Messrs. GALIGNANI and Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA: Messrs. THACKER, SPINK, and CO. —MADRAS: [illegible] PHAROAH and Co